

TO CONTRACTORS.

PROPOSALS will be received at or before 6 o'clock, p. m., on Saturday the 26th inst. at the house of A. B. Kurtz, in the borough of Gettysburg, for the erection of a new house of worship.

Plans will be exhibited and information given to contractors at any time previous.

A. B. KURTZ,
H. HAUPT,
G. SCHRYOCK,
G. CULP,
M. SALTZGIVER,
Building Committee.

June 14—td

Gettysburg Water Company ELECTION.

THE Stockholders in the above Company are hereby notified, that an Election will be held at Mr. M'Cosh's Hotel, on Saturday the 26th inst., between the hours of 3 and 7 o'clock, for the election of five MANAGERS of said Company for the ensuing year. By Order of the Board, GEO. SWOPE, Sec'y.

June 14.

Pictorials, 4th of July.

THE Double Pictorial Saturday Courier and Brother Jonathan—price 13¢ cents—for sale at Keller Kurtz's.

June 14.

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. LAWRENCE HILL, Dental Surgeon.

HAS located permanently in Gettysburg, and as it is his intention to devote himself entirely to the practice of DENTISTRY in all its branches, no effort will be spared to render satisfaction in every case. If any have had operations performed, which have not proved satisfactory, they are respectfully asked to call and have them renewed without charge.

Ladies and others visited at their residences, if desired.

Office at Mr. M'Cosh's Hotel.

May 11.

Books! Books!

At Keller Kurtz's Cheap Book Store, OPPOSITE THE BANK,

WHERE may be found Books on Theology, Medicine, Law, Classical and School—with all the recent publications of the day. Just give me a call, and I'm sure you won't regret it. Quick sales and small profits is the way I do it.

June 14.

TO THE AFFLICTED!

Compound Medicated Candy.

FOR the Cure of Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Pains and Oppressions of the breast, and all other Pulmonary complaints, and other diseases which have a tendency to produce Consumption. It serves also as an effectual clearer of the voice.

This Candy is entirely a vegetable preparation, the principal ingredients being Horehound, Wild Cherry, Sarsaparilla, Boneset, Elicampagne, Liquorice, Flaxseed, Iceland Moss, Pilecky Ash, &c. and will, if taken in time, relieve the system from those distressing afflictions that tend to Consumption.

One great advantage in this valuable medicine is its cheapness, the public not being imposed upon by the enormously high prices which are generally exacted for Patent and other medical preparations. Each Package contains directions. Call and try it!

Prepared and sold at the Confection and Variety Store of the subscriber in West York street, one square from the Court-house, and next door to Thompson's Hotel. It can also be had at S. Foxs's Drug Store.

The subscriber as usual continues his Bakery, and is prepared to supply parties at the shortest notice, with choice Cakes, &c.

C. WEAVER.

Gettysburg, Nov. 9.

NEW WINE & LIQUOR STORE.

M. & A. HAY,

WOULD respectfully make known to the public that they have opened a WINE AND LIQUOR STORE in the house formerly kept as Hay's Tavern, Sign of the Indian King, on the south side of Main street, a few doors west of the Market House, and adjoining the residence of Charles A. Barnitz, Esq., in the Borough of York, where they will constantly have on hand for sale a choice and well selected assortment of

Wines, Brandy, Gins, Rums, Whiskeys, CORDIALS AND BITTERS of all qualities and prices.

M. & A. HAY respectfully invite those who may need articles in their line to give them a call, as they are confident that they can please them both as regards quality and price, great care having been taken in the selection of their stock.

York, Feb. 23.

WOOD WANTED.

THOSE persons who have engaged to furnish the subscriber with WOOD, on account are requested to deliver it immediately at his Foundry, otherwise he will expect the money. Those interested will please attend to the above promptly.

THOMAS WARREN.

Gettysburg, April 26.

THOMAS M'CREARY, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the South east Corner of the Diamond, between the Hotel of A. B. Kurtz and R. W. M'Sherry's Store.

Gettysburg, Dec. 13.

TO BLACKSMITHS.

THE Subscribers have on hand a very large stock of

STONE COAL,

which they will dispose of low, by the single bushel or otherwise, at their Coach Establishment.

DANNER & ZIEGLER.

March 15.

Poetry.

From the New York Tribune.

REJOICINGS FOR VICTORY.

BY J. B. CLARKE.

Glad shouts upon the air are borne,
Glad shouts for victory won;
But many a mother's bosom feels
Her ne'er returning son!

Glad music swells its thrilling peals,
Bright banners float the sky;
But many a widow's bosom feels
Grief's wild, strong agony!

Loud cannon boom o'er hill and plain,
Rejoicing bonfires burn;
But woe an orphan asks in vain,
His slaughtered sire's return!

By night, carousal pageants sweep,
Joy's festive lights are shed;
But many a band of sisters weep
Brave brothers with the dead!

Then shout for "glorious victory" won!
"I were surely cause for mirth,
That husband, brother, sire and son
Have perished from the earth!"

Ay, send your shouts o'er ocean's flood
To gladden all earth's sky.
That such, in agony and blood,
Have laid them down to die!

Go to the slaughter where they fell,
The red field where they died,
And there your rapturous poems swell—
To Moloch deified!

There, mangled, blackened, trampled, torn,
God's images are strewn!
How passed each one to Death's cold bourn?
In agony, alone!

No mother, daughter, sister, wife,
Sustained his dying head,
And sooth'd the pangs of pining life,
And wept when he was dead!

Yet thousands were around him there—
Perchance, 'e'en by his side,
A brother—of his pang aware—
And dying as he died!

Go, then, where strode War's demon route,
Go, raise th' exultant yell
Amid War's "trophies" there,—the shout
Shall echo back from Hell!

Miscellaneous.

THE WAGES OF WAR.

It was a few days after the news of Buena Vista—the very day the mail brought the official list of the killed and wounded—we were sitting in the office reading over the names with a sad curiosity, seeking out those with whom we were of old familiar. McKee we remembered well—a dashing, daring artillery officer; he was in the third when we knew him. But he married, left the service, engaged in business, and at the opening of the war resumed the epaulets as Colonel of a Kentucky Volunteer Regiment. Brave fellow! none braver fell on that bloody field.

We were sorrowfully enough engaged by these thoughts, when a young woman entered the office. When we saw young, we mean under thirty. She had a small girl by the hand—a beautiful little creature, about three years old. Both mother and child, (for such no one could doubt to be their relationship who observed their features,) were dressed with extreme neatness, though all the little elegancies of decoration were bestowed upon the child.

We just looked over the top of the paper to note these particulars, when, having been directed to us by the clerk, she came forward to our desk.

We handed her a chair, and, while we endeavored as well as we could to soothe her very apparent agitation, we were somewhat at a loss to account for its existence.

After a few minutes' conversation, we discovered the reason in the fact that she was a relative of a soldier in Captain —'s company of artillery. This corps had been engaged, and, we remembered, had suffered very severely. She had been informed that the list of the killed and wounded had arrived, and she had called to hear some intelligence of his fate.

She wished us to read over the names. We again took up the paper and proceeded to comply with her request. We shall never forget the expression of that woman's features as we read. Her agony was terrible. She was not unhandsome; but her face became ghastly pale, and her eyes looked unutterable despair as she fixed them upon the child, who was playing with a newspaper and laughing joyously in its heedless innocence. Her lips were colorless, the perspiration started on her forehead, and, as she lifted her hand to wipe the large drops away, we could see it trembling as though palsied.

The presentiment of evil had already almost broken her heart, and we knew that the relative must be a very dear one.

She had avoided giving us her name, and, as soon as we found the list, appalling long, which comprised the casualties of the designated corps, we began to read. We did not know when we would reach the fatal name, if at all, and at each individual we looked inquiringly into the woman's face. She said nothing, however, for some time, and we began to hope that the name was not down, when we read—

"John —, sergeant, killed."
Such a scream! It was the wail of a broken heart. Only one—and then still as death. That cry was ringing in our ears for a month. We immediately ran towards her, but she arose from her chair, motioned us her thanks, and with-

out a word left the office. We had read to her the announcement of her husband's death. We did not do much service in the office that day.

The next morning, happening down on the wharf, we saw the woman and her little girl going on board the Cincinnati packet. She recognized us, and we spoke to her. She was crushed completely. She had grown twenty years older in as many hours. She informed us that she had resided with her husband in New York; that she was originally from the West, and on his corps being ordered to Mexico, she determined to repair to her friends, and await the conclusion of the war. She had heard of the battle, and knew that Captain —'s battery was engaged, and on her arrival in Pittsburgh had been directed to the Journal office for further information. She arrived the very morning after the receipt of the list of killed and wounded.

We bade her good-bye. She continued her route to her girlhood's home, now desolate, as was all the world to her; and we to our daily business, a sadder man, indeed.

The little incident above was recalled to our mind on Saturday, by reading in a Western paper the notice of the death of "Mrs. Sarah —, widow of John —, a soldier killed in the battle of Buena Vista."

It was our acquaintance—there could be no mistake. She had grieved herself to death for her husband.—Pitt. Jour.

THE COURSE OF PROVIDENCE.

The Pottsville Democratic Press states that a few days since, letters from Capt. James Nagle, and Lieut. Simon S. Nagle, written from Vera Cruz, were received by their wives, enclosing a daguerreotype likeness of each of these officers, as tokens of love, and a few gold pieces.—Lieut. Nagle, in his letter, bids his wife kiss their little son for him. "Poor fellow!" adds the Press, "he little dreamed that at the time his letter was written, his darling boy was quietly slumbering in his little grave, on the beautiful mountain side of his gratefully remembered home!" There is much in this simple but affecting incident. It shows the perfect uncertainty of life, no matter how seemingly secure. Here is a man who has left the quiet, retired family circle, to mingle in the strife and danger of war, with an impression, perhaps, of chances against his ever returning to the bosom of his family, but without the shadow or intimation of a thought that such a visitor as death can enter the home he has left. Men are falling all about him, and he counts it almost a miracle that he himself is not struck down: he does not once think that the insatiable archer has winged the shaft that quivers in the breast of the boy he has left behind him in apparent safety and security, with the ever watchful eye of the mother upon him, and no less natural solicitude of relatives and friends to guard him from danger. The father sitting upon the very edge of the yawning cavern, with the groans of the dead and dying all about him, and the whizzing missiles of destruction filling the air on every side, is spared, while the child, far away, in the quiet, secluded mountain home, dies! Such is the dispensation of Providence! When, seemingly, in the very vortex of danger, we are frequently spared—while, when in apparently the greatest security, we are often struck down. In the language of the poet:

"Fate steals along with silent tread,
Found oftener in what least we dread;
Frowns in the storm with angry brow,
But in the sunshine strikes the blow!"

Surgeon Chamberlain, in a recent letter to the editor of the Sunday News, relates the following incident, as illustrative of the power and influence of Gen. Taylor over the troops under his command. During the retreat of the Indians, Gen. Taylor, riding up to the rear of the retreating regiment, thus addressed them: "Men—Soldiers—fellow countrymen, I fought for you and our country before you were born. I fought for you when you were boys. I have fought for you since you were men.—Now I want you to fight a while for me. Will you do it?" "Huzza for old Zack!" Turn out! To the death for old Zack!" was shouted by more than 200 of the gallant fellows (for such they subsequently approved themselves) who immediately rallied under an officer and fought bravely during the rest of the engagement.

Anecdote of Gen. Scott.—One of the volunteers who was at the storming of Vera Cruz, reports, that during the bombardment, Gen. Scott, riding along the American line, and seeing some of the soldiers raising their heads above the embankment, to get a view of the work of destruction in the city, called out familiarly—"Better take care there!" Some of you will get your heads knocked off before you know it!" "Haden't you better take care of your own head, General?" answered one of them. "O! they make Generals so easy now, it isn't much odds if one of them should get killed," replied the old General.

DRESS AND THE MIND.

"Train up a child in the way he should go," says the proverb, and well would it be for children generally, if they were trained in the way they should go. But alas for the weakness of human nature! parents too often train up their offspring in a way that brings much trouble and inconvenience upon themselves, as well as upon those who are subject to their management. To gratify her own pride, and love of display, the fond mother heaps finery upon little miss, before she is of an age to care for ornaments on her own account, and while the doll and baby-house would occupy all her little thoughts, if left to herself, she is taught to consider a new and fashionable dress as the great thing to be desired; and do but see how the little thing tosses her tiny head, decorated with flowers or feathers—how the rich frock is displayed, and the lilliputian foot held out, that strangers may observe the delicate slipper—how the curls, which mamma or nurse has spent hours in torturing to their present form, are shaking from side to side—how the smile of gratified vanity dimples the rosy mouth when she hears the whispered praises that are lavished upon her, on account, most likely, of her costly dress. Children, if humored, are always engaging. "Youth, in itself, is beauty." Why then destroy the simplicity of the infant mind, by the pernicious whisperings of adulation? Why infuse into the young heart, the dangerous love of display? Why sow the seed that will spring up into the baneful weeds of self-love, pride and extravagance? A judicious mother will see that all the ornaments of dress are worthless, compared with a cultivated mind, and a gentle deportment. Neatness of person and attire are highly to be recommended—they are necessary to the respectability of females; but more than these are "vanity and vexation of spirit."

BEAUTIFUL ANSWER.

What wonderful questions children often ask and what equally wonderful answers do they sometimes give. What can be more touching than the following anecdote which we find in the New York Organ:

A friend of ours while dressing a very young child, a few days ago, said—in rather an impatient tone—"You are such a lump of shape, it is impossible to make anything fit you!" The lips of the child quivered, and, looking up, it said in a deprecating tone—"God made me." Our friend was rebuked; and the little lump was kissed a dozen times.

"God made me!" Had the wise men of the world pondered upon a fitting answer to such a careless remark, for a century, they could not have found a better one than flowed naturally and spontaneously from the wounded heart of the child. "God made me, mother; it is not my fault that I am what you thus seem not to like—such a little lump; God made me!" Blessings on thy innocent heart, sweet child—"of such are the Kingdom of Heaven."—U. S. Post.

Singular Anecdote.—Several years ago a charity sermon was preached in a dissenting chapel in the west of England. When the preacher ascended the pulpit he thus addressed his hearers: "My brethren, before proceeding to the duties of this evening, allow me to relate a short anecdote. Many years have elapsed since I was last within the walls of this house. Upon that evening, among the hearers came three men with the intention of not only scoffing at the minister, but with their pockets filled with stones for the purpose of assailing him. After he had spoken a few sentences, one said, "D—n him, let us be at him now;" but the second replied, "No, stop till we hear what he makes of this point." The minister went on, when the second said, "We've heard enough now—throw!" but the third interposed, saying, "He is not so foolish as I expected; let us hear him out." The preacher concluded without being interrupted. Now, mark me, my brethren—of these three men, one was executed three months ago at Newgate, for forgery; the second at that moment lies under the sentence of death in the jail of this city, for murder—the other (continued the minister with great emotion)—the third, through the infinite goodness of God, is even now about to address you—listen to him!

A London paper says that the Registration Returns prove that 120,000 people in England and Wales are always dying from consumption; that there is double the amount of this disease among in-door than there is among out-door laborers; that this disease is more frequent among women than among men; and that in 1839, out of thirty-three milliners who died in London, twenty-eight died of consumption.

A notion seller was offering a Yankee clock, finely varnished and colored, and with a looking glass in front, to a certain lady, not remarkable for personal beauty. "Why, it is beautiful," said the vender. "Beautiful, indeed! A look at it almost frightens me," said the lady.

"Oh, marm," replied Jonathan, "I guess you'd better take one that aint got no looking glass."

From the N. Y. Spirit of the Times.

A DOWN EAST JOKE SERVED OUT. A Mr. D., in the town of W., in this State, was applied to by an Irishman for the loan of his gun for a day. Pat was unacquainted with its use, and inquired of D. how to load it. D. supposing that he was quizzing, said that he generally put in about two feet of powder and shot altogether! The Irishman took the gun and started for the field. When cleverly out of sight he commenced charging the gun. "By the powers, an' I pity the man that finds game a plinty," was his soliloquy as he emptied the contents of his powder flask into the barrel. He found on putting down the wad that the two feet were coming short. Next he emptied his shot pouch into the barrel, and found that his ammunition made only a foot and a half of load altogether. As luck would have it, Pat did not find any thing in the shape of lawful game to "empty at," so he brought up at D.'s with the gun in prime condition. No questions being asked honest Pat respecting his luck, the gun was laid aside and forgotten.

A few days after, D. had occasion to use his gun: being in haste, he glanced at the lock, and seeing that it was capped, he pulled the trigger at his object; the consequences may be imagined.—The gun burst into pieces "too numerous to mention," and the unfortunate joker found himself, after an indefinite space of time, looking at the stars as well as he could, with one eye "banged tight," and his nose inquiring the way over his shoulder. His first thought was of vengeance on the Irishman. When he found him he commenced inquiries as to what the devil he had been doing with his gun—"you blasted bogtrotter, you put in powder enough to blow up all the castles in Mexico!"

Pat not understanding him, and supposing he had not put in powder enough, replied—"An' sure I put in all the powder and shot I had, and it was full eighteen inches long, if that wasn't enough, sure I couldn't help it. Faith, an' you'll be pleased to load your own gun next time!"

Poor D. shut his other eye and left for Canada—the States couldn't hold him.

A Personal Rebuke.—The late Rev. Dr. —, of a certain town in Maine, an eccentric but honest minister, was once preaching on the practical virtues, and having a short time previously bought a load of wood of one of the officers of the church, and finding it fall short in measure, took this occasion to speak thus plain on the subject:

"Any man that will sell seven feet of wood for a cord, is no Christian, whether he sits in the gallery, below, or even in the deacon's seat!"

Street Tarns.—A gentleman of Nantucket found a ball of yarn in the street, and winding up the thread, he followed it until he overtook the lady that dropped the ball, and had the other end of the thread in her pocket. The gentleman made his politest bow, put on his blandest smile, and returning her the ball said:

"Madam, I have often heard of ladies spinning street yarn, but I never caught one at it before."

Satisfactory Explanations.—A gentleman on board of one of our packets on his way to New Orleans, having nothing better to do, patronized the bar until he was found snugly stowed away in his berth, his head where his feet ought to have been. Some surprise being expressed at his situation, he said "that the boat turned round so much to make landings that he had become perfectly sick."

March of Improvement.—We cut the following from the London Spectator:

"A new kind of cab has been introduced in the streets of London. The chief novelty is the absence of springs and the substitution of a caoutchouc (Indian rubber) tire to the wheels; an elastic tube encircles each wheel, neutralizing every jolt, giving a singularly smooth and steady motion, deadening the noise, and having the further advantage, that in case of accidents the wheel may pass over any one without much hurt. Many suffered the wheel to cross their feet without experiencing a worse sensation than a little numbness."

Old "Rough and Ready" is remarkable for the extreme plainness of his attire. When leaving New Orleans for Corpus Christi some of his brother officers playfully instituted an appraisement of the suit of clothes worn by him at that time. The result was, that the whole suit, including round jacket, vest, trousers, hat, and unmentionables, was worth about seven dollars and a half.

The President, it is said, has adopted Col. Yell's son. Who will adopt the thousands of other children made orphans by the President's war? There is no father for them—but He who is in heaven. May he temper the wind to the shorn lamb!

There are between 30 and 40,000 people in Indiana, over 20 years of age, who can neither read nor write.

Singular Death.—The sudden and

affecting death of Charles Thornton Cunningham, Esq., Lieutenant Governor of St. Christopher's and the Leeward Islands, is announced in the West India papers. It appears that this gentleman had just driven in from the country to Basseterre, the seat of Government, in apparently vigorous health and cheerful spirits, to open the Legislature. After transacting some business with his private secretary, and despatching a note to invite some officers in a French ship of war, just come into port, to luncheon at the Government House, he rode down to the mail office to meet his letters and a box containing a picture of a much beloved sister, recently deceased in England. He had stated to more than one person that his earnest desire to possess the picture was not unmixed with fear as to the effect the sight of it might produce upon him. So strongly had this apprehension fastened itself upon his mind, that on the arrival of the box at the Government House, he sent a servant in quest of a friend who might be with him when the box was opened.—Having failed in finding him, he proceeded to open the box. His butler, who was present, reports that he looked at the countenance earnestly, turned pale, whispered a few words to himself, walked hastily up to his own room, and was heard to fall immediately upon entering it. His servants followed instantly, and on entering found him stretched upon the floor—a corpse! The St. Christopher Gazette, as well as many other public and private communications, bear the strongest testimony to the ability, vigor and high moral character of this gentleman.—N. O. Pic.

A London letter published in the National Intelligencer says:

Mehemet Ali is achieving wonders in Egypt by drainage, road making, canal digging, &c. The whole population is engaged in filling up marshes, building villages, &c. A most curious source of revenue has been discovered in Egypt, none other than that to be derived from the fine linen in which the immense deposits of the mummies are wrapped, when applied to the manufacture of paper. Calculations have been made, founded upon mummy statistics, which show the linen swaddings of these ancient Egyptians to be worth twenty-one millions of dollars. The Athenaeum of last Saturday gives the calculation at length, but adds, cautiously, if it be worth half the money it is no inconsiderable amount.

The Archduke Charles.—This distinguished General, the ablest rival of Napoleon, with the exception of Wellington, and pronounced by Napoleon himself as one of the ablest tacticians of the day, died in Vienna on the 30th of April last. The immediate cause of his death was a severe cold, followed by inflammation of the pleura. The Archduke commanded the Austrian force at the battle of Wagram, and held for a while the fate of the day in suspense, even against Napoleon. His spirit was cramped and his intentions frustrated by the Aulic Councils, or he would have made a more successful soldier. He was uncle to the present Emperor.

The Relief to Sufferers in Scotland.

A letter to the Editors of the National Intelligencer from an American gentleman in Glasgow, under date of 17th May, states that proofs of American sympathy for sufferers by famine in Scotland have produced a great sensation at Glasgow, where one of the vessels bearing provisions had arrived. A handsome dinner was given on the day he wrote, by Sir James Campbell and others, to Captain Rand, of the ship Moreau, bearer of aid, in the shape of provisions, to the destitute poor of the Scottish highlands. The Consul of the United States, Col. Cowden, the excellent and patriotic representative of the United States at that place, was to be one of the chief guests, whose constant zeal and manly conduct on all occasions have disarmed prejudice and elevated American character.

Twenty years ago a farm in New York State was bought for \$4,000. It contained 400 acres, and had been run out by bad husbandry. A few years ago the owner of this farm, now improved by good husbandry, refused an offer of \$40,000 for it.

Widows among the orthodox Hindoos are not allowed to re-marry, and live in a degraded condition. Some time ago the Baboo Muttee Lall offered a premium of ten thousand rupees to any Hindoo who would marry a widow. The prize, however, has never been claimed.

The highest fountain in the world is on the ground of the Duke of Devonshire, in England, where a single jet is thrown up to a height of 267 feet—more than 100 feet higher than Niagara Falls. The eight acre reservoir, which supplies it, is 389 feet above.

A boot maker in Paris has taken out a patent for the right of using brass wire for sewing the soles, which does not admit either moisture or dust.

FACTORY SITES & TOWN LOTS

At Wewerton, Md.,
FOR SALE OR LEASE.

THE WEVERTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY will sell or lease, as may be desired, at Public Auction, at Wewerton,

On Thursday, the 17th of June next, a number of very eligibly situated Town Lots, and on terms satisfactory to the purchasers. The sale will be peremptory. In the meantime they will sell or lease, at private contract, and manufacturers and those disposed to enter into that business are invited to view them under the confident belief that they can no where find sites as cheaply to be obtained or as advantageously situated.

A dam of permanent character is in progress of construction, and it and the race-way will be completed early the ensuing autumn, when power for running from two to three hundred thousand spindles will be made available for factories.

Wewerton is situated on the lines of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the Turnpike from the City of Frederick to Harper's Ferry. These highways unite a few miles east of it, pass in juxtaposition through it, and separate a few miles west of it; and it is thus supplied with communications by which a certain and cheap supply of raw materials can be obtained at all seasons, and manufactured articles be sent to all parts of the Union. It is in the midst of a fertile agricultural region. It is believed, that not only subsistence but also, can be more cheaply procured there than at any manufacturing town now improved. The climate is fine, and the water, supplied by numerous springs, cannot be excelled.

Building Materials of all kinds are easily and cheaply procured.

The first applicants for factory sites, will be accommodated on the most liberal terms.

It is proper to remark, that every deed or lease for property will contain a clause prohibiting thereon the manufacture or sale of ardent spirits, and all other intoxicating drinks.

By order of the Board,
GEORGE JACOBS, Pres't.

May 24.

Love, Purity, and Fidelity.

ADAMS DIVISION, No. 214, SONS OF TEMPERANCE, will hold a Public Meeting and Procession, in the regular of the Order, on Monday, June 14th. There will be an Address delivered on the occasion by Rev. S. HANLEY, of Frederick, Md. Sister Divisions are respectfully invited to be present. Procession will form on High street, in front of the Division room, at 3 o'clock, p. m.

WM. P. BELL,
J. BRINGMAN,
GEO. E. BUEHLER,
CONRAD WEAVER,
J. G. BAKER.

May 24.

The CORNER STONE of the FRANKLIN CHURCH, in Franklin township, York county, will be laid on the 20th day of June, A. D. 1847. There will be services in the English and German languages.

Gen. Taylor never surrenders!

New Books, Novels, &c.

JUST received at Keller Kurtz's Cheap Book Store, opposite the Bank—Hill Sides, by Maxwell, 25 cts.; Tancroft, or the New Crusade, 25 cts.; History of St. Giles and St. James, by Jerrold, 37 1/2 cts.; The Prisoner of Penitentiary, or Captivity Captive, by Santine, 50 cts.; The Count of Monte Cristo, with elegant illustrations, by Dumas, \$1 00.

June 7.

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. LAWRENCE HILL,

Dental Surgeon,

HAS located permanently in Gettysburg and as it is his intention to devote himself entirely to the practice of DENTISTRY in all its branches, no effort will be spared to render satisfaction in every case. If any have had operations performed, which have not proved satisfactory, they are respectfully asked to call and have them renewed without charge.

Ladies and others visited at their residences, if desired.

Office at Mr. McCosh's Hotel.

May 11.

DOCTORS BERLUCHY & BELL

BEG leave to inform those residents of Adams County, who may be afflicted with NERVOUS OR OTHER CHRONIC DISEASES, that they have purchased

Codd's Patent Graduated Galvanic Battery & Insulated Poles,

for Medical purposes alone. This instrument is the only one now known, that can be applied with safety to the most tender organs, as the eye and ear. They have in their possession the highest testimony of its efficacy, not only from Professors of Universities and Colleges, but from many who have obtained cures and relief from maladies considered incurable by other remedies. This instrument may be found useful in Chronic Rheumatism, Tic Doloroseus, Spasms, Paralysis, or Palsy, General Weakness and other diseases incident to Females. The fluid is conveyed through the system, not by shocks as heretofore, but by a continued and gentle stream, which is rather agreeable than otherwise.

They are ready to operate on those who may apply, at the Office of Dr. BELL, and those who cannot be removed, will be waited on at their residence.

Gettysburg, Feb. 23.

FOURTH OF JULY.—The great mammoth Double Pictorial Brother Jonathan,

for sale at Kurtz's Cheap Book Store. Price, 12 1/2 cts.

June 7.

ROUSELL'S Pomade Philicome, the purest

and most perfect article for the growth and preservation of the Hair, for sale at Kurtz's Cheap Store—price, 18 1/2 cts.

June 7.

HATS, Mole skin and Silk, a superior article—only \$3 1/2 for Mole skin, and \$1 7/8 for Silk. For sale at Kurtz's Cheap Book Store.

June 7.

WM. B. McCREARY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE South East Corner of the Franklin House, formerly occupied as Sheriff's Office, by Geo. W. McClellan, Esq.

Dec. 23.

J. H. REED

HAS removed his Law Office to the room one door east of Mr. Wattles' Hotel, and immediately opposite Dr. Horner's.

April 5.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, and the public generally, that he has opened a

Tailoring Establishment,

In South Baltimore street, in the room occupied by Daniel Culp as a Chair Waterman a few doors south of the Post Office, where he will at all times be happy to accommodate those who may patronize him, assuring them that he feels himself able to make a first-rate FIT. His charges will be as reasonable as at any other establishment in the county. Country produce taken in exchange for work.

He has made arrangements to receive the New York and Philadelphia Fashions, quarterly; and will therefore be prepared to make garments in the most approved styles.

ESAIAS J. CULP

Gettysburg, April 20.

NEW CLOCK AND WATCH ESTABLISHMENT.

ALEX. BRAZIER

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Clock and Watch Establishment from Faneys town, Md., to Gettysburg, at the stand lately occupied by Joseph MARRIS, deceased, where he will be pleased to wait upon all who may favor him with their custom. He will keep on hand a general assortment of

CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY,

which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Clocks, Watches, &c. will be repaired at the most reasonable prices, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. Having been engaged in the business for a number of years, he hopes, by industry, and particular attention to his customers, to merit a share of public patronage.

Gettysburg, Oct. 12.

NEW GOODS.

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

George Arnold

HAS just received, and is now opening, as LARGE A STOCK OF FRESH GOODS as has ever been offered to the public in this place, and will be sold at the very low prices—among which are CLOTH,

Cloths, Tweeds, Cassimeres, Summer Cloths, & Vestings, with almost every article calculated for Gentlemen's wear.

The Ladies' attention

is particularly invited to a selection of beautiful

FANCY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE

Plaid, Striped, & Plain Silks, GINGHAMS, LAWNS, MUS. DELAINES, SHAWLS, BONNETS, and BONNET TRIMMINGS,

with almost every article in the line of business. Please call, examine, and judge for yourselves.

Gettysburg, April 5.

Freights from Philadelphia.

REGULAR LINE OF CARS.

THE subscriber runs a Regular Line of Burthen Cars between PHILADELPHIA AND YORK, for the Transportation of all kinds of Freight to or from York and the adjoining Counties.

Prices of Freight on Merchandise generally, 30 cents per hundred.

Groceries or Hardware, when 6000 lbs. or more, 25 cents per hundred.

Coffee, if 6000 lbs. or more, 20 cents per hundred.

Salt per sack, 30 cents per hundred.

All kinds of Freight to Philadelphia solicited and earned at low rates.

Warehouse in Philadelphia, at No. 365 Market street.—A. L. GERHART, Agent.

Warehouse in York at Rail Road Depot, adjoining P. A. & S. Small.

HENRY KAUFFELT

York, April 20.

WOOD WANTED.

THOSE persons who have engaged to furnish the subscriber with WOOD, on account are requested to deliver it immediately at his Foundry, otherwise he will expect the money. Those interested will please attend to the above promptly.

THOMAS WARREN.

Gettysburg, April 26.

THE Subscriber, of the late firm of Burk & Moore, takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he has bought out the interest of S. L. Burk, at the old established CLOTHING STAND, No 253 Market Street, Philadelphia, and is now prepared to furnish all kinds of Ready-made CLOTHING, at prices which cannot but secure to him the patronage of all who wish to purchase Cheap Clothing. I have splendid French Cloth Dress and Frock Coats, from \$3 50 to \$18; do. Pants, from 75 cents to \$6; Vests, from 62 1/2 cents to \$4; suit of Summer Clothing for \$2 25. Also, all kinds of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods at extremely low prices.

Wholesale dealers in Clothing would do well to call at the store of

JOSEPH J. MOORE,

254 Market Street, Philadelphia.

May 24.

NOTICE

Estate of Joseph Wilson, deceased.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of JOSEPH WILSON, late of Franklin township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate to call, and settle the same, and those who have claims, to present the same, properly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES EWING, Ex'r.

May 17.

THOMAS M'CREARY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the South East Corner of the Diamond, between the Hotel of A. B. Kurtz and R. W. McSherry's Store.

Gettysburg, Dec. 15.

THE WAR!

30,000 MEN WANTED!

GENS. SCOTT & TAYLOR

HAVING succeeded in whipping the Mexican armies at Vera Cruz and Buena Vista, and now designing to march against the city of Mexico to meet the enemy under the walls of their own Capital, the subscribers would imitate their example by waging war against Rags and Nakedness, and he has accordingly recently visited the city of Philadelphia for the purpose of purchasing a stock of

Ready-Made Clothing,

which he can sell at prices so low as to enable any person calling at his establishment to clothe themselves from head to foot, at astonishingly low prices—his motto being "Quick sales and small profits." My stock embraces the largest assortment of Ready-made Clothing and

FANCY GOODS,

ever offered in this country, has been selected with great care, and having been purchased for cash entirely, will be sold

Cheaper for Cash,

than they have ever before been sold in this place. In professing to sell cheaper than ever, I wish it to be distinctly understood that I do not do so because it has become fashionable for purchasers to make such announcements. I am sincere, and only ask a visit from those wishing to purchase to convince them of the truth. Among the stock will be found COATS of Fine Black Cloth, Habit Cloth, Albertine, Tweed, Cashmerette, Cassinett, Linen, Check and Gingham Sack and Frock Coats, &c.—Also, PANTS of Fine Fancy Cassinett, Cassinett, Linen, Cord, and Cotton—fancy colors and styles. Also, VESTS, Fancy Cross-Bar, Silk, Satin, Cashmere, Marseilles and Cassinett. Also, Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Men's Lasting Gaiters, Suspenders, Gloves, Stockings—in fact every thing belonging to a gentleman's furnishing line; all of fashionable cut and materials and as well made as can be made any where.

Also on hand, a large assortment of fancy and useful articles. Pins, Needles, Thimbles, Jewelry, Perfumery, Shaving Apparatus, Combs, Penknives, "Rough and Ready" Hats, &c.

I have also for sale a lot of BOOTS & SHOES, made in this country, a lot of IRON, and a lot of Calfskin, Sole and Upper LEATHER, which will be sold uncommonly cheap, as I wish to clear off the stock.

Also, on hand a new ROCKAWAY, two second hand BUGGIES, a second hand CARRIAGE, new and old HARNESSES, which I will dispose of at extremely low prices.

Those wishing BARGAINS will remember to call at the old established VARIETY STORE, next door to Kurtz's Hotel, and immediately opposite the Bank.

MARCUS SAMSON.

P. S.—I have just received an additional lot of Goods purchased at Auction very low.

Gettysburg, May 3.

HOVERS

First Premium Writing Ink.

From Dr. Hare, the celebrated Professor of Chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, Oct. 11, 1843.

"Dear Sir—Having tried your Ink, I will thank you to send me another bottle, as I find it to be excellent."

I am yours, truly,

ROBERT HARE.

From Dr. Locke, of Cincinnati, distinguished for his numerous scientific researches.

"Medical College of Ohio, Cincinnati, January 17, 1844."

"Having used Mr. Hovers Writing Ink, I am satisfied that it is the best which has ever come to my knowledge, and especially it is EXCELLENT for the use of Steel Pens, and will not corrode them, even in long use."

JOHN LOCKE, Prof. Chemistry."

Hovers' Admantine Cement

From a well known scientific gentleman.

Philadelphia, Feb. 27, 1846.

"Mr. Joseph E. Hover—Sir: A use of your Cement, and some practical tests of superiority has induced me to recommend it to others as an invaluable article for mending China, Glass or Cabinet Ware."

CAMPBELL MORFITT, Analytic Chemist."

For sale at the Manufactory. Wholesale and Retail, No. 87 NORTH THIRD STREET, opposite Cherry Street, Philadelphia, by JOSEPH E. HOVER, Philadelphia.

May 17, 1847.

PROTECTION AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.

THE Cumberland Valley Mutual Protection Company, being incorporated by an Act of the Legislature, and fully organized and in operation under the direction of the following Board of Managers, viz: Thos. C. Miller, Jas. Weekly, David W. McCulloch, A. G. Miller, Thos. A. M'Kinley, Philip Spangler, Samuel Galbraith, Sam'l Trent, Abraham King, Adams, John Zug, Samuel Huston, J. T. Green, J. Bear, call the attention of the inhabitants of Cumberland and Adams Counties to the cheapness of the rates, and the many advantages which this kind of insurance has over any other.

1st. Every person insured becomes a member of the company and takes part in the choice of officers and the direction of its concerns.

2d. For insurance no more is demanded than is necessary to meet the expenses of the Company, and indemnity against losses which may happen.

3d. The inconvenience of frequent renewals is avoided by insuring for a term of five years.

4th. Any person applying for insurance must give his premium note for the cheapest class at the rate of five per centum, which will be \$30 on the 1000, for which he will have to pay \$2.50 for five years, and \$1.50 for survey and policy, and no more unless loss be sustained to a greater amount than the funds on hands will cover, and then no more will be required than a pro rata share. These rates are much cheaper than those of other companies, except such as are incorporated on the same principles.

THOS. C. MILLER, Pres't.

A. G. MILLER, Sec'y.

Feb. 5.

The following named gentlemen have been appointed AGENTS for Adams county:

Wm. W. Paxton, Esq., General Agent for Adams County.

James A. Thompson, Gettysburg.

David Ziegler, do.

Dr. Wm. R. Stewart, Petersburg.

Henry Myers, Esq., New Chester.

Henry Mayer, Esq., Abbottstown.

Daniel Comfort, Straban township.

Abraham King, Esq., Hunterstown.

David Blythe, Esq., Hillersville.

Thos. T. Wierman, Arentsville.

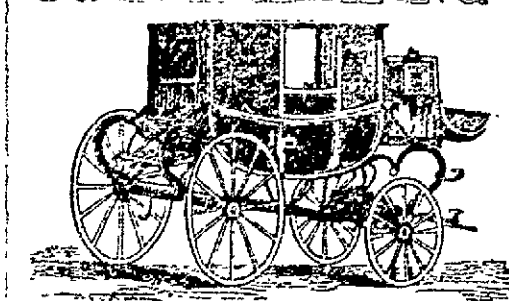
Wm. Morrison, Esq., Bendersville.

Abel T. Wright, do.

Dr. D. Mellinger, East Berlin.

Abraham Scon, East Town.

COACH MAKING.



THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public that he continues the COACH-MAKING BUSINESS, in all its various branches, at his Old stand in York street, (formerly Buckingham's) where he has on hand, and will manufacture to order

ARRIAGES,

Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c.

all of the best materials, and by the best of workmen. Call and judge for yourselves.

LEONARD STOUGHL.

Gettysburg, April 20.

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY

And Machine Shop.

THE subscriber having leased the Foundry in Gettysburg, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has now on hand, and will continue to manufacture, a large assortment of

STOVES,

of all patterns, such as the Hathaway, Parlor, Premium, and nine-plate Cooking Stoves, also Chamber Stoves, of all sorts and sizes.

He has, also, on hand,

Castings for Machinery,

of all kinds—for Threshing Machines, Grist Mills, Saw Mills, &c. also, PLOUGH CASTINGS of all the patterns now in use; he has on hand, already made, a number of the celebrated

STYLER PLOUGHS,

which he will sell low. He has also on hand, and will continue to make, HOLLOW-WARE, Wagon and Carriage-boxes, and all other articles in his line of business, which are too numerous to mention. He has, also,

THRASHING MACHINES,

ready made, and continues to manufacture LITTLE'S Patent two-horse Machines, and the Hand-over and Roper patterns.

Any one who may want BRASS CASTINGS, will be attended to.

All the above articles will be sold low, for Cash or Country Produce. Old metal will also be taken in exchange for work.

Repairing, and all work in his line, done at the shortest notice.

The subscriber is very thankful for past favors, and hopes his friends will remember the Old Establishment in the Western part of the town, near C. W. Hoffman's Coach shop.

T. WARREN.

Gettysburg, Dec. 15.

NEW WINE & LIQUOR STORE.

M. & A. HAY,

WOULD respectfully make known to the public that they have opened a WINE AND LIQUOR STORE in the house formerly kept as Hay's Tavern, Sign of the Indian King, on the south side of Main street, a few doors west of the Market House, and adjoining the residence of Charles A. Barntz, Esq. in the Borough of York, where they will constantly have on hand for sale a choice and well selected assortment of

Wines, Brandies, Gins,

RUMS, WHISKEYS,

CORDIALS AND BITTERS

of all qualities and prices.

M. & A. HAY respectfully invite those who may need articles in their line to give them a call, as they are confident that they can please them both as regards quality and price, great care having been taken in the selection of their stock.

York, Feb. 23.

TO THE AFFLICTED!

Compound Medicated Candy

FOR the Cure of Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Rains and Oppressions of the breast, and all other Pulmonary complaints, and other diseases which have a tendency to produce Consumption. It serves also as an effectual cleanser of the voice.

This Candy is entirely a vegetable preparation, the principal ingredients being Horehound, Wild Cherry, Sassailla, Bonsett, Licorice, Liquorice, Flaxseed, Iceland Moss, Pileampane, Ash, &c. and will, if taken in time, relieve the system from those distressing affections that tend to Consumption.

One great advantage in this valuable medicine is its cheapness, the public not being imposed upon by the enormously high prices which are generally exacted for Patent and other medical preparations. Each Package contains directions. Call and try it!

Prepared and sold at the Confection and Variety Store of the subscriber in West York street, one square from the Court-house, and next door to Thompson's Hotel. It can also be had at S. FOMER'S Drug Store.

The subscriber as usual continues his Bakery, and is prepared to supply parties at the shortest notice, with choice Cakes, &c.

C. WEAVER.

Gettysburg, Nov. 9.

John M. Orem & Co.

MERCHANT TAILORS,

NO. 230 BALTIMORE ST., North West corner of Charles, Baltimore,

HAVE received their Spring and Summer supply of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. &c., which they will make to order in the best and most fashionable style.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING.

On the second floor of their building, which has been fitted up for the purpose, will be found the finest and medium qualities of Clothing ready made of superior style and workmanship.

No variation in price, the lowest price is distinctly marked in figures on every garment.

The basement has been handsomely fitted up for the sale of goods by the piece—a very large assortment of CLOTHS, FASHIONS, CASSIMERES and TAILORS TRIMMINGS, being always on hand, at the lowest market prices, to which the attention of purchasers is invited.

Baltimore, April 19.

LAW NOTICE.

J. REED, of Carlisle,

PRESENTS his respects to his friends and informs them that he has made arrangements to continue to practice as usual in the Court of Adams county, under the new regulation of the times for holding them.

Feb. 2.

TO FARMERS.

PENNOCK'S PATENT SEED AND GRAIN PLANTER.

THIS most valuable implement of husbandry, which has been thoroughly tested, is being extensively used for planting Wheat, Rye, Corn, Barley, Oats, Beans, Peas, &c. It is so constructed as to drop any quantity per acre, at whatever depth required. It operates equally well on all kinds of land, and is not injured by coming in contact with rocks, roots, &c.—For usefulness, simplicity and economy, this machine is unequalled by any other agricultural implement now in use. The first premiums have been awarded to it by the Philadelphia and Delaware county Agricultural Society; the N. Y. George and Appomattox Agricultural Society of Delaware; the American Institute, New York; the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia; the New Castle county Agricultural Society, of Delaware; and the New York State Agricultural Society.

This machine is already extensively used in Chester county, where it was invented; also, in Lancaster and other counties of the Commonwealth, and has been introduced into the States of New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and Ohio. It is highly appreciated wherever it has been made known. The testimonials in favor of the machine in Pennsylvania are numerous, and come from the best Farmers in the State. We subjoin only the following, which present the advantages of it to the Farmer in the clearest manner.

Extract from a letter written by DR. CHAS. NOBLE, dated Philadelphia, 10th mo., 1844.

"Previous to harvest, we had 3 acres carefully measured with the chain and compass by W. Pennington, the Surveyor of the neighborhood, assisted by John Jones. The Surveyor was present when the wheat was cradled and saw that each acre had its due share. It was put away in separate mows, and threshed separately and the grain all measured."

Nos. 1 and 2—Two acres of broadcast sown together, two bushels of seed to the acre seventy-five shocks, fifty-five bushels of wheat, or 37 1/2 bushels to the acre.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

The Horrors of War.

SAID RIGHT—THE UNBORN DEAD.

The shout and exultation which so many of the multitude, and the eagerness with which all unite in plaudits of the brave, are calculated to make us forget and lose sight of the victims, especially should they be among the rank and file. Already, since the commencement of the war, fifteen or twenty thousand lives have been lost. Let us for a moment imagine the sufferings of these victims in their last hours, as the visions of friends and home faded before their faltering sight, and then let us turn to the anguish of mothers and fathers, and sisters and brothers, of wives and children, and other near and dear relatives. Then, and only then, may we form some adequate notion of the horrors of war, of the misery, suffering and desolation which it produces. Then, and then only, will we be able adequately to appreciate the sacrifices, and to decide as to the moral and social advantages and disadvantages of the conflict, in which men and brethren are for the time converted into demons, and believe themselves discharging their duty in the ablest manner, only when putting the enemy to death, destroying his property, wounding and maiming his person. We do not desire to indulge in any morbid affection upon this subject, nor to underrate in any sense, the noble qualities of valor and patriotism; but we trust that the present war will have at least one salutary effect, and induce the rulers of both nations, in all future time, to suffer many inconveniences and outrages, and to resort to every possible pacific means of adjustment, before venturing upon the fearful alternative of human slaughter. We trust also that it will revive the feeling in behalf of a Congress of Nations, or some high and holy organization, having for its object the adjustment of all national disputes, by reason and equity, and without a resort to the sword. It is indeed lamentable, at the present age, and with the influence of education, civilization, and Christianity, every where so prevalent, to find two nations, neighbors, republicans, Christians—acknowledging and worshipping the same God—recognizing the same principles of morality and justice—both eminently blessed by providence, and the land of each overflowing with milk and honey—is lamentable, we say, to see two such nations imbruing their hands in the blood of each other, destroying in the course of a single year, 20,000 lives, hurrying that many beings prematurely into eternity, and all because of a difficulty that might have been settled by arbitration, and that would have been so readily settled had both parties been willing to refer the points in dispute to some disinterested Power, some national arbiter, such as we have referred to.

Here in the North the system of duelling is justly denounced as little better than cold-blooded murder. A professed duellist, one who has killed three or four of his fellow beings, is justly regarded in a very odious point of view. He is looked upon as a blood-stained man, and indeed so odious has the false code of honor become, that in many of the warmer regions of the South, it is justly denounced. The Christian world is beginning to recognize the doctrine, that man has no right to settle his individual disputes by weapons of death, that the law should be appealed to in all cases of outrage, and that a duellist should, therefore, be regarded as an offender against the moral sense. Then, why should nations be guilty of the same crime on a larger scale—why should ten thousand men march forth to meet other ten thousand, the object being, as in the case of the duellist, the lives of each other? How, too, can men in high authority, who are calm, enlightened, humane and Christian, coolly determine upon a course of policy calculated to induce this condition of affairs—suited to provoke a conflict, in which human blood shall flow like water? Is there not something appalling in this view of the subject? Should not the philanthropists and wise men of our day reflect, as they see the battle raging, as they hear, at least in fancy, the groans of the wounded and the dying, the wails of the widow and the orphan, and determine upon two things—first, to exert themselves to the utmost to bring the present difficulty to an early and satisfactory conclusion; and second, to pledge themselves to their Maker, never to be the means of aiding or assisting for the future, any conflict that may not be one of defence, or otherwise unavoidable?

But let us not forget the object with which we commenced this hasty article. It was to introduce to the reader the following extract of a letter from the Army, as published in a late number of the Alton Telegraph. The writer, after describing the battle of Cerro Gordo, continues:

"Now all was silent as the grave, with naught to break that silence but the flapping of the wings of the buzzard and the cawing of the raven, who rose in countless numbers as I rode along, blackening the heavens as with a dark cloud, and leaving with reluctance their banquet upon the bodies of both Americans and Mexicans that every where covered the heights and the plains where I rode. Among the unburied and unwept dead lay many whom but a few short days before I had mingled with, all of whom were buoyant with hope and enthusiasm, and who had panted to mingle in the fierce conflict with the same desire that the exhausted deer longeth for the water brook."

Alas! for the horrors of war. Alas! for the poor victims whose bones have been left to bleach upon the battle-fields of Mexico. The names of many of

them will sink, like the April rain, into the earth, and never be seen again. But they were men, they possessed feelings and affections—they had sympathies of home and relatives, and as they gasped in their last breath, in a strange land, far from all they loved and cherished—how bitter must have been their agony of thought and feeling! How keen their desire to take one last look upon the face of some well-beloved being, to whisper one word in the ear of father, mother, of wife, or of sister, to give some sign of recognition or fidelity, even in death! But their companions at such a fearful moment, were the vulture and crow, and for days after the shout of victory went up from that bloody field, their lifeless corpses lay unburied, unnoticed and unhonored. And such is war!

FROM THE ARMY.

Gen. Scott left Jalapa on the 23d ult. for Puebla, at the head of a large body of troops, and arrived at Puebla on the 25th. A letter from Vera Cruz, of the 1st inst., says he is now in Puebla. The same letter, speaking of the declaration of the Presidency by Santa Anna, says Gen. Herrera is the next prominent candidate—the election will take place on the 15th inst.—Gen. Bravo, the commander-in-chief of the forces in the interior, has resigned—Congress, or the seat of Government, has been removed to a small place south of the city of Mexico—they are fortifying a hill a few miles this side of Mexico. The British courier represents that the city is in a most beautiful state of confusion.

Gen. Twiggs, with his fine division, arrived at Puebla on the 29th, and would form the van of the army in the contemplated advance on the Capital.

It was reported that Gen. Scott would enter the capital, at the head of his force, on the 15th of June.

The Delta says:—Our correspondents, whose letters are to the 23d ult., from Jalapa, all represent Santa Anna as being engaged in fortifying Rio Frio with a large force. Gen. Scott is pushing on to meet him with great haste. Ere this the battle has occurred, and the last shot fired, the entry of our army into the capital will be removed.

Gen. Shields continues to recover. It was expected that he would leave Jalapa about the 5th inst. for Vera Cruz, on his way to New Orleans.

Gen. Caldwell arrived at Vera Cruz on the 1st inst., with nearly two thousand troops—he will start immediately with them to reinforce Gen. Scott. Among these troops are a portion of the 3d Dragoons, the Voltigeurs and the 15th Infantry.

Gen. Vega is at Jalapa, on his parole. Correspondence of the N. O. Delta.

JALAPA, MAY 31, 1847.

Eds. Delta.—A train of 200 wagons arrived yesterday afternoon from Vera Cruz, and proceeded this morning, in company with Gen. Twiggs' Division, towards Puebla and the city of Mexico. Capt. Walker's gallant band of mounted men accompanied the train, and during the day had two skirmishes with a superior force of Mexican lancers or robbers. The last took place at Santa Fe, at an early hour in the morning of Wednesday last, which resulted in the complete rout of the enemy, over 200 in number, who had ten killed and many wounded.

Our men had several wounded, but none dangerously. The 2d Dragoons, who were first attacked by the Lancers, while reposing in slumber, had six killed and eleven wounded. Walker, in person, pursued the wretches, as far and well as the darkness of the occasion would admit, captured six prisoners, who were handed over to the dragoons, and almost instantly shot dead. Capt. Walker has 180 men, only 100 of which are mounted. They are a fine body, and their gallant commander is now "the lion" of Jalapa.

Vera Cruz, May 31, 1847.

About one hundred wounded and disarmed officers and soldiers arrived here from Jalapa yesterday. Some five or six of the officers were brought down in litters, and will sail as soon as possible for New Orleans. On their way down, not far from the National Bridge, they passed the bodies of Col. Sour, bearer of despatches to Gen. Scott, and a part of his staff, who were so brutally murdered three or four days ago. Col. Sour had his entrails torn out, and a part of them placed in his mouth.

At another spot, not many miles distant, they saw an American nailed to a tree, horribly cut and mangled. One of the escort of Col. S., a U. S. soldier, who made his escape and arrived in the city the day after the massacre, reported the facts, but, instead of being credited, was put in prison as a deserter.

Gen. Taylor's Force.—The N. O. Delta of the 5th inst. says:

We yesterday conversed with several gentlemen who came passengers in the steamship New Orleans, from the Brazos. They are directly from Gen. Taylor's camp. Whether, when Gen. Taylor would be fully reinforced, he would make any advance movement, was not known. At present there is nothing to give indication of it. The despatches from Washington, of which Mr. Parish was bearer, who has before this reached the General's camp, may influence his movements.

It is strange enough, and it goes to show what little concert of action or interchange of opinion there is, between the two commanding Generals, that Gen. Taylor should, on the 28th ult. have received a letter from Gen. Scott, addressed to him at San Luis Potosi, Kentucky, Illinois, Ohio, Mississippi, Indiana and

Arkansas withdrew from the field between the 1st and 25th ult. 13 regiments. He would have only the two squadrons of May and Steen, (U. S. dragoons,) Bragg's and Washington's batteries, and a company of artillery, but the new regiments of volunteers are coming to supply the places about to be vacated. Virginia has sent forward a regiment of infantry, Mississippi another, North Carolina another, and Massachusetts another. Texas has three mounted companies of Chevalie in the field, and Gen. Taylor is to have four of the ten regiments lately raised. This gives him eight regiments to supply the loss of thirteen.

Half of the force of Gen. Taylor is disposed of in placing garrisons at points on the line of communication with his supplies.

WAR WASTE.

A letter from Vera Cruz, under date of 29th May, published in the New Orleans Delta, thus describes the shameful waste of public money and property exhibited in that quarter.

"Since the surrender of Vera Cruz, there have been anchored at this place, at Sacrificios, Lobos, and Anton Lizardi, vessels varying in number from 50 to 80, in the government employ—all chartered by the day, at prices varying from \$40 to \$100 per day. Some of them have been here three months, with stores—the original cost of which one month's demurrage would pay for. You will see anchored, within pistol shot of each other, five and six vessels, with coal for the army—the quantity contained in the whole size not being sufficient to fill the hold of any one of them. The demurrage of not one of these vessels is less than \$60 per day. Is it not the duty of those who have charge of such matters here to attend to these things? Could not the coal in the five vessels be transferred to the one, and let the four be discharged? This, Messrs. Editors, is not an overdrawn picture. It would take more time than I can spare, at this particular moment to give a faint idea of the immense waste, and I might add, bare-faced plundering of the government property as carried on here. The case of the coal vessels as given above, is but the history of all store vessels employed by government. The Captains report on their arrival, and are ordered to wait orders—the owners are getting an immense per diem for their vessels, and they are satisfied to remain forever, and take good care not to remind the quartermaster of their existence, having once reported. The surf-boats, which cost us at least \$600 a-piece, are scattered along the beach for miles in extent. Sixty-three surf-boats are bilged and strewed along the beach in every direction. One day's attention of the quartermaster, or his assistant, and one of the hundred vessels or steamers in the pay of the United States, would have saved every one of them."

Reinforcements for the Army under Gen. Scott.—We learn that the measures adopted by the Government to send forward reinforcements to replace the twelve months' volunteers withdrawn from the army under the immediate orders of Major General Scott, have been very successful; and that, although the twelve months' troops have left the seat of war some weeks before the expiration of their term, their places will soon be supplied by other troops.

It is calculated that nearly 7,000 regulars, old and new regiments, will soon reinforce the main army via Vera Cruz, of which between 2,000 and 3,000 doubtless have arrived at Vera Cruz, in all April and May; and of the residue a large proportion will reach that place, it is supposed, by the middle of June.

Washington Union.

The Church and the War.—The following resolutions were adopted by the Old School Presbyterian Assembly at its recent session in Richmond:

Resolved, That in view of the present posture of our National affairs, the continuance of the war and its dreadful results, it be earnestly recommended to all our Churches to humble themselves before Almighty God, with confession of their own sins and the sins of the people, and to engage in fervent and continued prayer, that as individuals and as a nation we may be forgiven; that there may be a speedy, righteous and amicable adjustment of all existing difficulties with other nations; and that we may be permitted to enjoy, without interruption, the blessing of peace.

Resolved, That all pastors and all others preaching steadily, be requested to bring this subject before the several Churches in which they minister, on the second Sabbath of June, or as soon after as may be convenient, and to urge upon our people the duty pointed out in the foregoing resolution.

The Louisville Journal has the mail on the head in the subjoined paragraph:

"It appears now to be Polk's plan to set up a government in Mexico by the bayonets of our own army with which to negotiate a peace. The great difficulty is, that before Polk can set up a government in Mexico, his own government in the United States will be set down."

Broke from the Party.—The Harrisburg Argus, one of the organs of the State administration is out in favor of Gen. Taylor for the Presidency.

Appalling Shipwreck.—The ship Miracle, Capt. Elliot, from Liverpool, bound to Quebec, with 308 passengers, was wrecked at the Magdalen Islands on the 19th of May. Sixty-four of the number were drowned, and thirty others died of the fever.

FROM THE WESTERN BORDER.

Passengers recently arrived at St. Louis from Council Bluffs report the Indians in that neighborhood to be very warlike and insubordinate. The Sioux, Pawnee, Ojibwa, and Omaha, are constantly raising war parties to molest each other. On the 26th ult. a party of seven Sioux came down in the neighborhood of the Otoes, and laid in ambush near a field which the Otoes had prepared for the planting of corn. They fired upon three squaws who were going towards the field, and killed two of them—the other squaw escaped and gave the alarm. The warriors pursued the Sioux, and chased them into an extensive weed-brake. The Otoes surrounded the brake, and then set it on fire; and as the Sioux were driven out by the flames, they were all killed by the infuriated Otoes. This state of hostilities had existed for several months.

The Mormons are represented to have gone into farming on a large scale at the Bluffs. They have erected a substantial grist mill on the west side of the river, and keep it employed in grinding grain, which they have purchased in the settlements below their locality. The greater part of them are said to be very destitute, being devoid of almost all of the necessities of life; and the scurvy, and other sickness which their condition is calculated to produce, was prevailing among them to a severe extent.

Trapping and hunting is said to have been pursued with unprecedented success the present season.

Doniphan's Command.—This band of noble fellows have been constantly on the march for eight months, and have been without tents since last fall, nor have they drawn a single dollar of pay since they have been in the service. A portion of this command, at the last advices, had arrived at Saltillo, after a severe skirmish with the Indians, seventeen of whom were killed. Captain Reed was wounded in the skirmish, and several horses killed.

Solitary and Alone.—Gen. Vasquez, who was in the fight at Buena Vista, and was killed at Cerro Gordo, is the only Mexican general officer, who has fallen in battle during the war. These Mexican Generals take excellent care of their persons.

Major Hammond, better known as General Hammond, of Milton, Pa., recently appointed paymaster in the army, died lately on his passage from Vera Cruz to New Orleans. He formerly represented his district in Congress. A son of his, attached to the United States Dragoons, was killed a few months since in one of the engagements in California. The remains of Major Hammond were conveyed to New Orleans by the steamer Orleans.

The New Orleans Delta, commenting upon the return of volunteers, says:—"See that young man from the West. His tall, stalwart frame proclaims him fit to cope with the enemies of his country. His healthy features, tanned by exposure to the sun, are lighted up with hope and enthusiasm, and he starts on his dangerous journey with a heart as light as a feather. Behold him on his return. His complexion is faded, his cheek is sunken, and his whole appearance changed. His muscular limbs are shrivelled up, and his once firm gate is slow and tottering. He has been to the battle field; survived the terrible chances of war; and sick and almost friendless, returns again to New Orleans. The sight of volunteers has become so common, that no one bestows a look on him, and he slinks away in some dark street to hide his rags and wretchedness."

Gen. Taylor's quiet modesty is one of the most beautiful traits of his character. There is no bluster in his composition. He shrinks from every appearance of display; and his letters and despatches, like his attire and deportment, are profoundly unostentatious. A long letter, on private business, written a day or two after the Battle of Buena Vista, contains the following postscript:—"Santa Anna, with 20,000 men, has given us battle, and we have maintained our position. There cannot be found in the annals of war a more sublime record of successful victory. Few men could have gone from the heat and excitement of battle, crowned with triumph, and have written thus of their own achievements."—Albany Journal.

The Union calls General Santa Anna the ally of the Whigs; but the Union must not expect to pass off his damaged goods on its adversaries. The Executive of the United States sent Santa Anna to Mexico to head her armies, and with the intention that he should do so. If that stroke of policy has turned out a bad speculation, the Government must not hope to evade its responsibility by so transparent a trick as the organ attempts to play off. What the Executive could promise itself in aiding Santa Anna to get back to Mexico to fight her battles, we have never been able to conceive; it is a riddle which the Government has not deigned to solve, and which we suspect it cannot solve. Whatever the motive, the friends of the Administration admit that it was a blunder—a well meant one, they say, yet still a blunder. But they go no further; they do not say what was hoped or expected from it. Now, we do not choose to bear the responsibility of the blunders of the Administration, whether well or ill meant; and so the Administration and its worthy organ must fain keep Santa Anna to themselves.—Nat. Int.

The New York Journal of Commerce illustrates in a brief but striking manner the inconvenience and costliness of the Subtreasury scheme. The Government, it says, has large sums to pay in New Orleans, and its money is in New York. The disbursing officers, therefore, give drafts on the Treasury at Washington, which drafts are sold in large sums at one per cent. discount. "This," says the Journal, "is so much loss to the citizen claimants, and so much injustice on the part of the Government, and all from the operation of that miserable abortion of political financiering, the Subtreasury. If the old safe and cheap system had been continued, the money would have been paid any where and every where just as the convenience of Government might have required. Now we have got an expensive and dangerous machine, just to do mischief."—Richmond Whig.

Shipwrecks and Great Loss of Life.

The correspondent of the Montreal Herald gives some particulars of the loss of three emigrant ships, bound for Quebec from England and Ireland; and that several hundred human beings had found a watery grave. In addition to the Miracle, wrecked near the Magdalen Islands, with the loss of sixty four drowned and thirty dead from fever, (some account of which we have before published,) the Zenobia, with 179 passengers, has also been wrecked at Manadieu, and the brig Carriacs also, about four miles eastward of Cape Rosier. Out of 167 passengers in the latter vessel, only 48 reached the shore. These disasters all happened in the latter part of May.

Immigrants via the St. Lawrence.

From last Wednesday's Montreal Herald we learn that 9251 immigrants had arrived at Quebec up to the 7th instant—that 52 vessels had left ports in Ireland, England and Scotland, between the 1st and 19th of May, for Quebec, with 14,592, none of which had arrived in America as yet—that on June 5th there were 52 vessels detained at quarantine, at Grosse Isle, (30 miles below Quebec) with 14,000 passengers, and that things are improving very much at quarantine.

Accident.

On the 6th inst. while engaged in putting the "rubber" on his wagon, near Columbia, Mr. Thomas Kauffman was thrown on the ground, and the wheel passed over his thigh, injuring him very severely.

Unexampled Liberality.

Baron James de Rothschild made known to the authorities of the city of Paris, about the middle of March, that he had devoted \$500,000 to the purchase of grain and flour for the supply of Paris. The grain and flour to be purchased in the foreign markets of Europe and America, and sold at the Paris market at the current prices. If the operation prove a losing one, the loss is to fall on the Rothschilds. On the contrary, if there is a profit, it is to be converted into bread bonuses to be distributed to needy families in the capital. A proposition so generous could not fail to be received with favor, and the thanks of the City Council of Paris have been given to M. de Rothschild.

An Invisible Lake.

The Mad River Railway, Ohio, is now used from the Lake to Richmond, 92 miles, and in the course of this month will be completed to West Liberty, which is within twenty-four miles of Springfield. The Springfield Republic has the following notice of a piece of country over which it was designed to extend the road:—"Between Bellefontaine and West Liberty the road crosses a small prairie, which is evidently a lake, over the surface of which a heavy sod has grown. The road was graded, and contractors were about to deliver it as finished, when suddenly it disappeared, and 12 feet water was found in its place. Thirty-years-ago the grass was cut on this prairie, and hauled off in a heavy wagon. It is supposed that there is a subterranean communication between it and the neighboring lakes. The road will probably have to be carried around the prairie."

Love Tokens not Recoverable at Law.

A discarded swain having been unsuccessful in his suit in the court of Hyacinth, lately brought one in a Court of law in Massachusetts, for the recovery of a ring, valued at two dollars and fifty cents, constitutional currency, which he had given to the loved one, in "happier days," but in this suit he was destined to be equally unfortunate, for the jury rendered a verdict for the fair defendant. The beaux will govern themselves accordingly.

A New York paper having remarked, on seeing a portrait of Gen. Taylor, that his face looks "cold and wintry," the Louisville Journal replies, that, however wintry may be the appearance of his face, his acts are sufficiently summary.

A case of extraordinary longevity is reported on Long Island in the person of a man said to have been born in the 17th century, being now 150 years of age! So says a letter in the Express.

A Turk.

There is a man in jail, at Pitsburg, charged with having three wives, all living within ten miles of that place. What a blessing it must be for him that there are such institutions as prisons, to shut his wives out.

Corn Meal for Queen Victoria.

Barb & Richardson, at Cincinnati, have packed in polished cedar barrels, 4 bbls. kiln-dried corn meal, to be sent to Queen Victoria, and shipped it on the 12th instant.

From the Franklin Repository.

Election of Governor.

The best interests of Pennsylvania are suspended on the next Governor's election. The controlling power which the General Government exerts over the business and pursuits of the people, stamps the complexion of its own policy upon that of the States and makes the result of their elections a test of its popularity. The re-election of Shunk, should it happen, will be regarded, accordingly, as a solemn approval of Polk's administration by the people of the Keystone State; and the men who compose that administration will derive from the event a new incentive in their career of wildness and profligacy. The citizens of this enterprising Commonwealth will, we trust, be studious to withhold such a testimony of their approbation—from a system which their own welfare condemns. Those who so lately defrauded them by false promises, cannot expect, at their hands, any farther tokens of favor or respect; and to bestow friendship and support again upon their exulting deceivers, would argue nothing short of insanity in the party that was betrayed. War upon the Mexicans, upon the Tariff, upon the Currency, and upon the peaceful relations of the States themselves, are the distinguished measures of the ruling administration at Washington, and Gov. Shunk and his friends do not hesitate to avow their approbation of this whole system of hostilities. The messages of Shunk and his newspaper organs prove this fact incontestibly; and by a dexterous use of the catch-words *federalism* and *democracy*, efforts are constantly making, by them to pervert the popular sense and propagate their baneful influence. The people are thus wheedled away from a just and candid consideration of their true interests, and the true principles of their government, and invited to study, merely the sounds of party epithets, and the ribaldry of heartless and intemperate abuse. We believe the time has gone by when artifice, at once so ignoble and empty, can direct the public mind. Men have grown wiser under the political agitation of the last ten years, and are beginning to consult rather the results of their own observation and experience than the uncertain oracles of political demagogues, and as surely as this change has been effected in the counsels of the many, so surely will there be a speedy termination to the selfishness and profligacy of those who are elevated to power.

Cheered by the hope, we look with much confidence to the election of Gen. IRVIN. His lofty and spotless character is a guaranty of his fidelity and of the soundness of his principles. Having been long engaged in the manufacturing business, he knows well the value of an encouraging Tariff; and having cast an honorable probation in public life, he has acquired the skill and experience necessary for administering the affairs of his own Commonwealth with suitable energy and credit. Unswayed by any private motive of gain, he aspires at the Chief Magistracy only because the people wish to honor him with it; and his sterling heart has been long bound by the warmest attachment to the prosperity of the State. His opponent wants it as the means of a livelihood—a private vocation—for the purpose of employment and making money. All this Gen. Irvin has already; and he would enter upon the exalted station with the nobler and purer motives of elevating the character of the State, and giving a new and accelerated impulse to its languishing interests. The character and conduct of this high-minded man have been severely anatomized by his enemies; but the issue of every assault upon him has been only a bright illustration of the virtues ascribed to him by his friends. A man at once so generous, so unassuming, and so worthy of the public gratitude, can not be passed by to make way for one so inferior in merit as Mr. SHUNK.

In point of fact, European starvation has saved American Locomocoism from the other inevitable consequences of tinkering with the currency by the Subtreasury act, and of raising less revenue under the act of 1846 than is absolutely necessary to provide for the usual civil expenses of the country, to say nothing of the extraordinary and enormous expenses of the Mexican war. All Europe, being heavy buyers of goods from the United States, has run into debt to the United States—which fact has made money plenty here, loans easily obtainable, and the importation of foreign goods free and plentiful, the revenue therefore more than Whigs expected in ordinary times, and Locomocoism in general proud, overbearing, confident and haughty. Their exultation, however, be it marked, has been founded upon the stern sufferings of the human race in Ireland, Scotland, France and Belgium. Famine has been Locomocoism's great ally. Every gaunt, ghost-like spectre of an emigrant that comes here, reduced by hunger to be the victim of typhus or ship fever, speaks right out in his face what in Europe keeps Locomocoism's head up in America. But for the aid of this ally—famine in Europe—the capitalists of the country would not have loaned their money to carry on a foreign war in Mexico. Their money thus loaned has also kept the Subtreasury full, while the general abundance of money has led to large importations for the benefit of the revenue.—N. Y. Express.

When you see a small waist, think how much loins is wasted. Vice stings, even in our pleasures, but virtue consoles us even in our pains.



THE SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, June 21, 1847.

FOR GOVERNOR,

GEN. JAMES IRVIN,

Of Centre County.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

Joseph W. Patton, of Cumberland Co.

A MEETING of the Whig County Committee is hereby called to be held in Gettysburg on Tuesday next, (22d June) at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of that day—a full attendance is requested.

R. SMITH, Chairman.

A communication published in the last "Sentinel," signed "Huntington," mentioned that a rumor had been put in circulation that Wm. M. Sherry, Esq. was "not to be a candidate at all" for the Legislature. We learn from that gentleman, that the rumor is not correct—and that he is a candidate for a nomination by the Whig Convention.

A writer in the last "Star," signed "Germany and Union," speaking of the "Huntington" article alluded to above, remarks—

"What the author meant by garbling this article in the manner he has, so as to make it almost unintelligible, we are at a loss to know, unless he wished it to be understood that Mr. M. Sherry was not a candidate. Mr. Harper has also left his readers in the dark as respects the meaning of this singular communication."

The Editor of the "Sentinel," surely, was not called upon to explain the meaning of the communication which had been forwarded to him from a respectable individual, when that communication, in its terms, plainly intimated the falsity of a rumor in circulation. "Huntington" made the distinct and unequivocal declaration that the report was without foundation as regarded the arrangement—and, as a natural sequence, that part relative to Mr. M. Sherry must be without foundation. We could see nothing, therefore, which called for any explanation from us.

Sons of Temperance.

ADAMS DIVISION of the "Sons of Temperance," in this place, had a public procession on Monday last, and made a pretty display. They numbered about 120, including members of other divisions from abroad. An address was delivered on the occasion, in St. James' Church, by the Rev. SIMON HANKEE, of Frederick, which is highly spoken of. The East Berlin Brass Band was in attendance on the procession, and "discoursed" very agreeable music.

The Rev. C. F. HEYER, of the Lutheran Church, who has for some years past been a Missionary in India, but who returned from his mission, and became pastor of a church in Baltimore, has again been appointed a Missionary to India by the Pennsylvania Synod, and will embark for that country in the ensuing autumn.

The Central Rail Road.

By advertisements in the Pittsburg papers, we learn that contracts are authorized for 15 miles of the Central Railroad east from Pittsburg, and for 15 miles west from Harrisburg.

Duel in the Army.

A duel was fought a short time ago at China, in Mexico, between Lieut. Munford, of Richmond, Va., and Lieut. Mahan, of Philadelphia. They fought with muskets. Munford received seven buckshot, and Mahan three. Both were mortally wounded.

A deaf and dumb boy, aged about 10 years, son of Mr. John Rigel, was run over by the train of cars on the Railroad in York, on Thursday week. His head was severed completely from his body, producing death immediately, of course.

A National Temperance Jubilee was held at Philadelphia on Thursday last, which is said to have been one of the most interesting festivals, held in that city. It is estimated that 20,000 strangers were present from every part of the Union. The oration on the occasion was delivered by Gen. Carey, of Ohio—Judge Conrad, the regular appointed Orator of the day, being unavoidably absent in attendance on a sick brother in the West.

The Judicial Election in New York.

The late election in the State of New York for Judges was the first under the new Constitution. But a fraction more than one-half of the Electoral vote was polled. Of the Judges of Appeals, the Democrats elected all four; and of the Justices of the Supreme Court, the Democrats 22, and the Whigs 10.

There was a severe hailstorm in the lower end of Dauphin county on Monday last, which severely damaged gardens and cornfields, and broke windows.

There was a volcanic eruption about the 1st of April, on the Island of Fogo, (of the Cape Verde group,) which continued ten or fifteen days, throwing out showers of earth and stones, to a great height, and emitting huge streams of lava, which, running down the mountain, destroyed many houses and plantations, and caused some loss of life. The shock was distinctly felt on the neighboring islands, and caused much alarm at Port Praya, where the vibrations were very violent and almost unceasing for seven or eight days. The crater of Fogo is 12,000 feet above the sea, and eruptions occur once in twenty or thirty years.

If any Whig had aided Santa Anna in returning to Mexico, Mr. Polk would have called it Treason. But no Whig is responsible for the act.

Gen. Taylor.

An impression seems to prevail that Gen. Taylor has it in contemplation to march on San Luis Potosi. Now the fact is, that the whole effective force of Gen. Taylor is but 4,640—from which he has to supply garrisons for a line of communication extending from the Gulf of Mexico to the confines of the desert beyond Sierra Madre. Even by supplying this line with the smallest possible defence, jeopardizing immense depots of provisions and military stores, &c., Gen. Taylor, after receiving all the troops that are promised him, could not march upon San Luis Potosi, with an effective force of two thousand men. The old General is too prudent a man to cut loose from his communications, and march so long a distance into the enemy's country with such a diminutive force.

Throughout the whole war, remarks the Baltimore American, Gen. Taylor has been treated in this way. In every battle he has been obliged to fight against such heavy odds that victory has left him exhausted on the field without the power to pursue his advantages. He has never had men enough, nor means, for the perils to which he has been exposed and for the services required of him. At Resaca, at Monterey, at Buena Vista, in each and every case; with an adequate force under his command a Mexican army would have been captured or destroyed. His whole course of duty in Mexico has been one hard struggle, less against the enemy than against the difficulties of his situation.

To be stripped of his regulars too, his whole line of occupation left nearly defenceless, and he himself recommended to shut himself up in Monterey! No wonder the sturdy old chief was worried and vexed. We see it stated, apparently upon good authority, that when his regulars were taken from him he made up his mind to throw up his command, but was induced to remain by the rumors of Santa Anna's approach.

For this we do not vouch. But that the treatment which Gen. Taylor has received at the hands of the Government has been enough to fill an honest heart with indignation, as it has been shameful in itself, we do think—and thinking so, say so.

Gen. Scott's Army.

It has been stated in many of the Administration papers, the "Union" among the rest, that Gen. Scott would soon have 20,000 men with which to march upon the City of Mexico. In refutation of this, Mr. Kendall, of the Picayune, writing from Jalapa under date of May 22, says that there are not on that line of operations, including the garrisons of Vera Cruz, Jalapa, and Perote, more than 9,000 effective men all told; nor are more than 1,000 recruits at the present time on the way to swell the number. After leaving Perote Gen. Scott would not have more than 6,000—at least not more than 6,500—to move upon the City of Mexico—in infantry, artillery, dragoons, sappers, ordnance men, and volunteers, all told. Gen. Scott has not half the men the public in the U. States think he has.

The Mississippi regiment of volunteers who covered themselves with glory at Buena Vista, have returned to New Orleans, their term of service having expired. One of the New Orleans papers says—"General Taylor was extremely affected, on bidding adieu to this gallant regiment. When the time arrived for their parting, and the men were filing past him, almost choked with emotion, he exclaimed—"Go on, boys—go on—I can't speak." It was his intention to address them, on their return home, but the recollection of the trying scenes in which they had stood by each other, quite overpowered him."

Major Gaines, Major Borland, Capt. Cassius M. Clay, Midshipman Rogers, and all the other American officers, who are prisoners in the city of Mexico, have been given the liberty of the City.

At the very time, says the Alabama Journal, that Gen. Taylor was spending weary days and sleepless nights in preparation for the great battle of "Buena Vista," a Democratic Congress, to carry out the opinions of Mr. Polk, was employed in censuring the old Hero, for his doings at Monterey. Will they attempt to justify it before the people?

Dreadful Steamboat Explosion.

On the 4th inst. the steamer Edna burst all four of her boilers, just as she was starting from the town of Columbia on the Mississippi, by which upwards of TWENTY persons were killed, and several others severely wounded. The boat was shivered into countless fragments, and the boilers torn into numerous pieces, and thrown from one to four hundred yards. The groans of the wounded, the shrieks of the drowning, were heart-rending. Seventeen bodies had been found on the 7th inst. The disaster is attributed mainly to the misconduct of those having charge of the boat. Among those killed were Judge Mayo, of Harrisburg, La.; Mr. Kill, Ark.; Mr. Odell, S. C.; Mr. King, S. C.; Mr. Dauley, La.; and Mr. Jones, Florida.

Upwards of six millions barrels of Flour and Corn Meal have already been sent in a little over three-fourths of a year to Great Britain and Ireland. These barrels, remarks the New York Courier, weigh 200 lbs. each; and calculating them at that weight, they would afford one pound a day for nearly one-third of a year to twelve million people, or half the population of Great Britain and Ireland.

A New Kind of Sentence.

In New York, on Tuesday last, a man named James Crawford, was found guilty of stealing two jackets, and sentenced to enlist in the army.

The President of the United States has it in contemplation to visit New York during the present week. Great preparations are being made to receive the "distinguished" guest.

Gen. James Irvin and the People.

From all parts of the Commonwealth we have the most cheering intelligence and the best evidence of the popularity of Gen. Irvin—Evidence not to be mistaken, and which renders it certain to our mind, that Gen. Irvin will be elected Governor. There is no boisterous demonstration of popular feeling anywhere, but a sound conviction and a firm determination of purpose, in the minds of the People, to have A CHANGE OF MEN AND MEASURES in our State government. Thousands of those who have heretofore proved as true to their party as the needle to the pole, WILL VOTE FOR GEN. IRVIN, knowing him to be honest and capable, and unpolled by any political associations; believing, too, that he will administer the Government in a manner that will redound to the honor and prosperity of the State.

We know of many such, and we are informed from sources entitled to the fullest credit, that such friends of Gen. Irvin, who are not attached to him from party predilections, but from a determination to have a CHANGE in the Administration of affairs, are numerous in all parts of the State. The effect of such defection in the ranks of our opponents, it requires no great prophet to foretell. It presents a state of things—an independence of action, that is certain to prove fatal to the re-election of Gov. Shunk, and the hopes of his especial friends. But the welfare of the country—a paramount obligation to party ties—demands the sacrifice, and will ensure the result. Mark this prediction!—Tcl.

Naval Appointments.

At an examination of candidates for the post of Assistant Surgeon in the Navy, held at Philadelphia in April last, nearly two hundred presented themselves for examination, of whom the following were found qualified and assigned to rank as Assistant Surgeons in the following order, viz:

1. W. T. Babb, of Pa., a graduate of the Medical Department of Pennsylvania College.
2. R. J. Farquharson, of La., a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania.
3. A. Robinson, Jr., of Va., a graduate of the University of Maryland.
4. E. R. Squibb, of Pa., a graduate of the Jefferson College.
5. S. G. White, of Ga., a graduate of the Jefferson College.
6. B. R. Mitchell, of Mo., a graduate of the University of Penn.
7. J. S. Gilliam, of Va., a graduate of the University of Penn.

Great Mortality.

The accounts from Grosse Isle, the quarantine ground 30 miles below Quebec, are of the most alarming description. Nearly 2,000 immigrants have died, either on the passage or at the quarantine station, and typhus fever of the most malignant kind was raging at Grosse Isle. Up to the 5th inst. 675 had been buried there; 1500 more lay sick in the churches, sheds and tents; and about 15,000 were on board the vessels at anchor.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Com. Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, May 22, 1847. If the object of the present war with Mexico was only to "conquer peace," we had better have kept peace while we had it. Winning battles, it is found, does not win peace; levying contributions and foraging upon the enemy will not force a peace. The question has become a grave one, how we shall get rid of Mexico and the war? Some say let us take this lucky occasion to keep the whole country and appropriate it to ourselves; and they argue that, if we resign any part of it, England stands ready to grab it. But even the Union is startled at this proposition, and disclaims it on the part of the Administration.

I have reason to think that the Administration is at this moment more embarrassed by the condition and prospects of the war than at any former time, notwithstanding all the loud boasting of military triumphs, and all the sneers at the pusillanimity of Santa Anna and the inefficiency of the Mexican forces, which appear in the organ.

The Union continues to depreciate the extravagant pretensions to the seizure of all Mexico as exasperating to the enemy and delusive to our own people.

I wonder whether it ever occurs to the Administration that they had better have taken the advice of Gen. Taylor and adopted a defensive line, such as we might be willing to take as an ultimate boundary, and left it to Mexico to make war or cultivate peace, to enjoy her religion or change it, and work out her own political redemption as she best can. In the end, they will find from experience that Gen. Taylor's suggestion was wise and practical.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

A correspondent of the "North American," writing from on board the frigate United States, at Monrovia, on the 25th of March, says:

"The Colonization Society is a useful institution. It has rescued three hundred miles of African seacoast from the slave trade. It has done more to exterminate and destroy this inhuman traffic than all the combined naval efforts of England, France, and America. Ere long you will find that England herself will abandon her present plan of suppressing the slave trade. She will adopt colonization, civilization, religion. These means, and these alone, will effect the object and regenerate Africa."

"The health of the officers and men of the several ships of the squadron has been and continues to be moderately good. Our cruisers have been constantly and actively employed; and yet, notwithstanding the energy of the English and the watchfulness of the French, the slave trade flourishes, and where-ever slaves are wanted there they will be carried; the supply will be equal to the demand. I regret to say that the humane coalition of the three great Powers to put down the slave trade has signally failed. To colonize and settle the coast is the only feasible and available plan."

Resigned.—We learn that the Rev. Dr. Breckinridge has resigned the Presidency of Jefferson College, in Canonsburg. His place is to be supplied by the Rev. Dr. Baird, a gentleman well known for his lectures on Europe.—Pitt. Journal.

Arrival of Steamer Cambria.

15 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Decline in Breadstuffs.—Death of Daniel O'Connell, and Dr. Chalmers.

The steamer Cambria arrived at Boston on Thursday. She brings intelligence that the price of Breadstuffs had considerably declined in England, on account of the prospect of a favorable home harvest. The news, of course, has had the effect of bringing down the price of Corn, Flour, and Wheat, in our cities.

The celebrated Daniel O'Connell died at Genoa on the 15th of May. He has directed his heart to be deposited in Rome, and his body to be buried in Ireland.

Dr. Chalmers, the eminent theologian, died very suddenly on the 31st of May.

Since the arrival of the Cambria, flour has fallen to \$7.50 in Philadelphia. On Friday it sold at that price—corn \$1.05—oats 57 cents.

An arrival at New Orleans from Vera Cruz brings information that Santa Anna had resigned the Presidency of Mexico. Congress had not acted upon it as yet, and it was considered doubtful whether it would be accepted. Gen. Scott reached Puebla on the 28th ult. Every thing was quiet there.

The gallant Col. May and Maj. Webster, son of the Hon. D. Webster, arrived at Baltimore on Thursday, direct from the Rio Grande. Col. May proceeded to Washington. Maj. Webster has come north on account of his health.

Maryland Whig Convention.

On Wednesday last, a State Convention of the Whigs of Maryland was held at Cambridge, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor. There were five candidates before the Convention, and four ballots were given before a choice was made. On the fourth ballot, Wm. T. Golsen, Esq. received a majority of the whole number, and was unanimously declared the candidate of the Whig party for Governor.

A man, calling himself John Jameson, Jr., was arrested at Harrisburg last week, for passing counterfeit notes. On searching his baggage, a small box was found, containing \$1,500 in counterfeit bills. He had with him a young wife, not 18 years of age, with an infant 6 months old. He was committed to prison.

The ship Looshtauk, bound from Liverpool to Quebec, with about 400 emigrants, put into Miramichi, (New Brunswick), in distress, on the 4th inst., having lost on the passage 140 persons by disease, and all the crew, but four, were laid up with sickness.

We are requested to state, that the Stores in Gettysburg will be closed on Monday the 5th of July.

A Glorious Accession.—Among a number of emigrants arrived at Philadelphia on Wednesday, was an old man in the fifty-eighth year of his age, who had with him ten sons, four daughters, five daughters-in-law, three sons-in-law, twenty-eight grand-children, and two great grand-children. He was smoking his pipe quite leisurely, and seemed happy. They intend to locate themselves in the western country and till the soil. Success to them.

Hanging a Son for the Murder of his Mother.—William H. Stepler, a young man 17 years of age, was executed in Greenupburg, Kentucky, on the 5th inst. for the murder of his mother. Nearly five thousand persons assembled to witness the closing scene. The act for which he has suffered was committed some weeks since, as every one thought, by the boy's father. He was arrested, and would unquestionably have been hanged, if his son, to whom no suspicion whatever attached, had not voluntarily come forward and released his father by declaring that he alone was the guilty person. The son was accordingly convicted on his own confession. He had always previously borne the character of an inoffensive boy. He was of a very weak mind—occasionally insane, it is said.

New Invention.—The New York boot and shoe makers have recently introduced a new style of shoes with elastic springs, so arranged as to form part of the upper, and go on and off without the annoyance of strings or buttons.—They are called the Congress boots, and are an American invention—yet are said to be as fashionable and popular in Europe as here.

The Hon. Richard Rush, Minister to France, accompanied by his family, sailed from New York on Saturday week, in the packet ship Duchess d'Orleans, for Havre.

The Washington Union, the Louisville Democrat, and all the other organs of Locofocoism, contend that every man who believes that the present war is unnecessary on the part of the U. States is a traitor to his country. But Col. Benton says that the war was unnecessary and ought to have been avoided, and yet President Polk wished not only to give Col. Benton the chief command of the armies in Mexico, but to confide to him, so far as the war is concerned, the whole military and civil authority of the United States!—Louisville Journal.

Respect for the President.—The City Councils of Philadelphia have determined to pay their respects officially to President Polk upon the occasion of his proposed visit, and also tendering him the use of Independence Hall, in which to receive his fellow-citizens.

It is said many of the large speculators in New York will be ruined by the decline in breadstuffs across the Atlantic.

A fine lad, named Murphy, aged 13 years, was carried over the falls of Niagara yesterday week. He was crossing to Chippewa in a canoe, and was drawn into the rapids on the Canada side, and in the "Great Horse Shoe Fall." The fragments of his canoe were all that were found of the little mariner. He left a widowed mother to mourn his loss.

V. B. PALMER, Esq., N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, and 160 Nassau street, (Tribune Buildings) New York, and S. W. corner of Fayette and North streets, Baltimore, is our authorized Agent for receiving advertisements and subscriptions to the "ADAMS SENTINEL," and collecting and receipting for the same.

Baltimore Price Current.

Flour,	7 50 to 7 75
Wheat,	unsettled.
Rye,	1 20 to 1 25
Corn,	unsettled.
Oats,	58 to 60
Beef Cattle,	6 00 to 8 25

MARRIED.

On Thursday the 17th inst., by the Rev. E. V. Gerhart, Mr. JOHN S. FOSTER, of Hamilton township, to Miss JULIA ANN BRICKHORN, of this Borough.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned having formed a Partnership for the practice of the Law, will attend the Courts of York and Adams, and will visit the neighboring Counties, if desired.

Office in Gettysburg, between the Bank and Public Offices, where one of the firm may at all times be found, and where communications will receive prompt attention.

JAMES COOPER,
R. G. MCREARY.

June 21. 6m

Keep it before the People, that

Keller Kurtz,

OPPOSITE THE BANK,

KEEPS constantly on hand an assortment of STATIONERY—such as Letter, Cap, and Wrapping Paper, Ink, Wax, Wafers, Gold Pens, Steel Pens, Quills, Inkstands, Sand, Sand-Boxes, Slate, Silver and Wooden Pencils, Knives, Paper Cutter, Pocket Books, Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books, &c. &c.

June 21.

Sportsmen, Look here!

TWO first rate DOUBLE BARREL GUNS, (English manufacture) warranted, at the low rate of \$18 per piece, for sale at Kurtz's Cheap Book and Notion Store.

June 21.

Hance's Sarsaparilla Vegetable Pills.

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD!

Baltimore, July 29, 1843.

This is to certify, that I was afflicted with a violent pain in the breast and right arm, which I suppose proceeded from the impure state of my blood. I was recommended to take Hance's Sarsaparilla or Blood Pills, and after taking one box, the pain was entirely removed from my breast and arm. I found them extremely gentle in their operation, and would recommend them to every person in want of a mild purgative.

In purchasing these Pills, let me add one word of caution. Always ask for Hance's Pills, and purchase of none but those advertised as agents, and if convenient, call and see the proprietor himself.

For sale by Seth S. Hance, 108 Baltimore st. and corner of Charles and Pratt sts., Baltimore.

Price 25 cents per box of fifty pills or five boxes for one dollar.

The above medicine is for sale by S. H. Buchler, and S. Poincy, Druggists, Gettysburg.

June 21.

The Pamphlet Laws

PASSED at the last session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, have been received at this office, and are ready for distribution to those authorized to receive them.

A. B. KURTZ, Proth'y.

Prothonotary's Office, June 14.

MORE NEW GOODS.

HAS JUST RECEIVED ANOTHER LOT OF

FRESH GOODS,

which will be offered at very reduced prices—

comprising, in part,

Fast Color Madder Prints,

for 64 cents—worth 124;

Fast Color French Lawns,

124 cents—worth 25;

Cloths, Tweeds, Cassimeres, Codringtons, Drillings, Cottonades, &c.

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Bonnets,

Umbrellas, Parasols, Parasolets,

and Sun Shades—

All decidedly Cheap—and nothing else.

June 14.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

THE Democratic Whig voters of the county of Adams are requested to assemble in their several Boroughs and Townships, at the place of holding Borough and Township Elections, on

Saturday the 3d day of July next,

at three o'clock in the afternoon of that day,

and select TWO DELEGATES to represent

each Township and Borough in a COUNTY

CONVENTION, which is hereby called to assemble at the Court house in Gettysburg, on

Monday the 5th day of July next,

at 10 o'clock, A. M., to settle Candidates for

the several Offices to be filled at the approaching Election.

The Committee ask their fellow-citizens to

attend the Township meetings numerous, and

urge it upon them as important; as well to

secure united action, as that the "YOUNG

GUARD" may maintain her position among

the unswerving Whig Counties of the State.

R. SMITH,

D. M. SMYER,

R. G. HARPER,

JAS. RENSHAW,

JOSEPH BAUGHER,

WM. GARDNER,

A. M. STEVENSON,

County Committee.

June 7, 1847.

MEDICAL CARD.

DR. GILBERT informs his friends and the public in general, that he has formed a permanent partnership with CLAYTON A. COWGILL, M. D., late one of the Resident Physicians of the PHILADELPHIA HOSPITAL at BLOCKLY.

May 31.

tf



NEW YORK IN PHILADELPHIA.

The recently constructed

MODEL OF NEW YORK,

IN CARVED WOOD,

BY E. PORTER BELDEN,

Is now on exhibition for a short time at the

ASSEMBLY BUILDING,

Corner of Tenth & Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.

THE expense of transporting and fitting up this immense work at each place is so great, that its exhibition is necessarily confined to the larger cities. This notice is therefore given to those inhabitants of this vicinity who will be soon visiting Philadelphia, that they may have an opportunity of seeing what is universally acknowledged the greatest piece of art and mechanical skill ever produced in this country.

This model is a perfect fac-simile of the Metropolis, and all things therein, to the minutest details, including Streets and Alleys, Public edifices, Houses, Stores, Out-Buildings, Elevations and Depressions, the Shipping, Steamboats, Wharves, Railroads, Cars and Locomotives, Magnetic Telegraph, Door Yards, Fences, Trees, Lumber and Coal Yards, Awnings, Lamp Posts, Pavements, and even the smallest objects in the city. By inspecting this Model a person can point out any object in New York, as well as if he were looking upon the actual city.

This work has been prepared at an expense

of over

\$20,000!

It was in progress for more than a year, and upwards of 150 persons were employed in its construction. These were artists of the highest class, both American and European. Their names have been already given to the public. Over the Model is an

IMMENSE CANOPY

Of Carved and Ornamental Work, in Gothic

Architecture, nearly 1

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.
The Horrors of War.

A SAD NIGHT—THE UNBURIED DEAD.

The shout and exultation which so invariably follow victory, the enthusiasm of the multitude, and the eagerness with which all unite in plaudits of the brave, are calculated to make us forget and lose sight of the victims, especially should they be among the rank and file. Already, since the commencement of the war, fifteen or twenty thousand lives have been lost. Let us for a moment imagine the sufferings of these victims in their last hours, as the visions of friends and home faded before their faltering sight—and then let us turn to the anguish of mothers, and fathers, and sisters and brothers, of wives and children, and other near and dear relatives. Then, and only then, may we form some adequate notion of the horrors of war, of the miseries, suffering and desolation which it produces. Then, and then only, will we be able adequately to appreciate the sacrifices—and to decide as to the moral and social advantages and disadvantages of the conflict, in which men and brethren are for the time converted into demons, and believe themselves discharging their duty in the ablest manner, only when putting the enemy to death, destroying his property, wounding and mangle his person. We do not desire to indulge in any morbid affectation upon this subject, nor to underrate in any sense, the noble qualities of valor and patriotism; but we trust that the present war will have at least one salutary effect, and induce the rulers of both nations, in all future time, to suffer many inconveniences and outrages, and to resort to every possible pacific means of adjustment, before venturing upon the fearful alternative of human slaughter. We trust also, that it will revive the feeling in behalf of a Congress of Nations, or some high and holy organization, having for its object the adjustment of all national disputes, by reason and equity, and without a resort to the sword. It is indeed lamentable, at the present age, and with the influence of education, civilization, and Christianity every where so prevalent, to find two nations, neighbors, republicans, Christians—acknowledging and worshipping the same God—recognizing the same principles of morality and justice—both eminently blessed by providence, and the land of each overflowing with milk and honey—it is lamentable, we say—to see two such nations imbruing their hands in the blood of each other—destroying in the course of a single year, 20,000 lives, hurrying that many beings prematurely into eternity, and all because of a difficulty that might have been settled by arbitration, and that would have been so readily settled had both parties been willing to refer the points in dispute to some disinterested Power, some national arbiter, such as we have referred to.

Here in the North the system of duelling is justly denounced as little better than cold-blooded murder. A professed duellist, one who has killed three or four of his fellow beings, is justly regarded in a very odious point of view. He is looked upon as a blood-stained man—and indeed so odious has the false code of honor become, that in many of the warmer regions of the South, it is justly denounced. The Christian world is beginning to recognize the doctrine, that man has no right to settle his individual disputes by weapons of death, that the law should be appealed to in all cases of outrage, and that a duellist should, therefore, be regarded as an offender against the moral sense. Then, why should nations be guilty of the same crime on a larger scale—why should ten thousand men march forth to meet other ten thousand, the object being, as in the case of the duellist, the lives of each other?—How, too, can men in high authority, who are calm, enlightened, humane and Christian, coolly determine upon a course of policy calculated to induce this condition of affairs—suited to provoke a conflict, in which human blood shall flow like water? Is there not something appalling in this view of the subject?—Should not the philanthropists and wise men of our day reflect, as they see the battle raging, as they hear, at least in fancy, the groans of the wounded and the dying, the wails of the widow and the orphan, and determine upon two things—first, to exert themselves to the utmost to bring the present difficulty to an early and satisfactory conclusion—and second, to pledge themselves to their Maker, never to be the means of aiding or assisting for the future, any conflict that may not be one of defence, or otherwise unavoidable?

But let us not forget the object with which we commenced this hasty article. It was to introduce to the reader the following extract of a letter from the Army, as published in a late number of the *Alton Telegraph*. The writer, after describing the battle of Cerro Gordo, continues:

"Now all was silent as the grave, with naught to break that silence but the flapping of the wings of the buzzard and the carrion crow, who rose in countless numbers as I rode along, blackening the heavens as with a dark cloud, and leaving with reluctance their banquet upon the bodies of both Americans and Mexicans that every where covered the heights and the plains where I trod. Among the unburied and unnoticed dead were many whom, but a few short days before, I had mingled with, all of whom were buoyant with hope and enthusiastic ardor, and who had panted to mingle in the fierce conflict with the same desire that the exhausted deer longeth for the water brook."

Alas! for the horrors of war. Alas! for the poor victims whose bones have been left to bleach upon the battle-fields of Mexico. The names of many of

them will sink, like the April rain, into the earth, and never be seen again. But they were men, they possessed feelings and affections—they had sympathies of home and relatives, and as they gasped out their last breath, in a strange land, away from all they loved and cherished—how bitter must have been their agony of thought and feeling! How keen their desire to take one last look upon the face of some well-beloved being, to whisper one word in the ear of father, mother, of wife, or of sister, to give some sign of recognition or fidelity, even in death! But their companions at such a fearful moment, were the vulture and crow, and for days after the shout of victory went up from that bloody field, their lifeless corpses lay unburied, unnoticed and unhonored. And such is war!

FROM THE ARMY.

Gen. Scott left Jalapa on the 23d ult. for Puebla, at the head of a large body of troops, and arrived at Perote on the 29th. A letter from Vera Cruz, of the 1st inst., says he is now in Puebla. The same letter, speaking of the declaration of the Presidency by Santa Anna, says Gen. Herrera is the next prominent candidate—the election will take place on the 15th inst.—Gen. Bravo, the commander-in-chief of the forces in the interior, has resigned—Congress, or the seat of Government, has been removed to a small place south of the city of Mexico—they are fortifying a hill a few miles this side of Mexico. The British courier represents that the city is in a most beautiful state of confusion.

Gen. Twiggs, with his fine division, arrived at Puebla on the 29th, and would form the van of the army in the contemplated advance on the Capital.

It was reported that Gen. Scott would enter the capital, at the head of this force, on the 15th of June.

The Delta says:—Our correspondents, whose letters are to the 23d ult., from Jalapa, all represent Santa Anna as being engaged in fortifying Rio Frio with a large force. Gen. Scott is pushing on to meet him with great haste. Ere this the battle has occurred, and the last obstacle to the entry of our army into the capital will be removed.

Gen. Shields continues to recover. It was expected that he would leave Jalapa about the 5th inst. for Vera Cruz, on his way to New Orleans.

Gen. Cadwallader arrived at Vera Cruz on the 1st inst., with nearly two thousand troops—he will start immediately with them to reinforce Gen. Scott. Among these troops are a portion of the 3d Dragoons, the Voltigeurs and the 15th Infantry.

Gen. Vega is at Jalapa, on his parole. Correspondence of the N. O. Delta.

JALAPA, May 21, 1847.
Eds. Delta—A train of 200 wagons arrived yesterday afternoon from Vera Cruz, and proceeded this morning, in company with Gen. Twiggs' Division, towards Puebla and the city of Mexico. Capt. Walker's gallant band of mounted men accompanied the train, and during the day had two skirmishes with a superior force of Mexican lancers or robbers. The last took place at Santa Fe, at an early hour in the morning of Wednesday last, which resulted in the complete rout of the enemy, over 200 in number, who had ten killed and many wounded.

Our men had several wounded, but none dangerously. The 2d Dragoons, who were first attacked by the Lancers, while reposing in slumber, had six killed and eleven wounded. Walker, in person, pursued the wretches, as far and well as the darkness of the occasion would admit, captured six prisoners, who were handed over to the dragoons, and almost instantly shot dead. Capt. Walker has 180 men, only 100 of which are mounted. They are a fine body, and their gallant commander is now "the lion" of Jalapa.

VERA CRUZ, May 31, 1847.
 About one hundred wounded and discharged officers and soldiers arrived here from Jalapa yesterday. Some five or six of the officers were brought down in litters, and will sail as soon as possible for New Orleans. On their way down, not far from the National Bridge, they passed the bodies of Col. Sour, bearer of despatches to Gen. Scott, and a part of his escort, who were so brutally murdered three or four days ago. Col. Sour had his entrails torn out, and a part of them placed in his mouth.

At another spot, not many miles distant, they saw an American nailed to a tree, horribly cut and mangled. One of the escort of Col. S., a U. S. soldier, who made his escape and arrived in the city the day after the massacre, reported the facts, but instead of being credited, was put in prison as a deserter.

Gen. Taylor's Force.—The N. O. Delta of the 8th inst. says:

We yesterday conversed with several gentlemen who came passengers in the steamship New Orleans, from the Brazos. They are directly from Gen. Taylor's camp. Whether, when Gen. Taylor would be fully reinforced, he would make any advance movement, was not known. At present there is nothing to give indication of it. The despatches from Washington, of which Mr. Parish was bearer, who has before this reached the General's camp, may influence his movements.

It is strange enough, and it goes to show what little concert of action or interchange of opinion there is between the two commanding Generals, that Gen. Taylor should, on the 28th ult. have received a letter from Gen. Scott, addressed to him at San Luis Potosi. Kentucky, Illinois, Ohio, Mississippi, Indiana and

Arkansas withdrew from the field between the 1st and 25th ult. 13 regiments. He would have only the two squadrons of May and Stearns (U. S. dragoons), Bragg's and Washington's batteries, and Hunt's company of artillery, but the new regiments of volunteers are coming to supply the places about to be vacated. Virginia has sent forward a regiment of infantry, Mississippi another, North Carolina another, and Massachusetts another. Texas has three mounted companies of Chevalie in the field, and Gen. Taylor is to have four of the ten regiments lately raised. This gives him eight regiments to supply the loss of thirteen.

Half of the force of Gen. Taylor is disposed of in placing garrisons at points on the line of communication with his supplies.

WAR WASTE.

A letter from Vera Cruz, under date of 29th May, published in the New Orleans Delta, thus describes the shameful waste of public money and property exhibited in that quarter:

"Since the surrender of Vera Cruz there have been anchored at this place, at Sacrificios, Lobos, and Anton Lizardi, vessels varying in number from 50 to 80, in the government employ—all chartered by the day, at prices varying from \$40 to \$100 per day. Some of them have been here three months, with stores—the original cost of which one month's demurrage would pay for.—You will see anchored, within pistol shot of each other, five and six vessels, with coal for the army—the quantity contained in the whole six not being sufficient to fill the hold of any one of them. The demurrage of not one of these vessels is less than \$60 per day. Is it not the duty of those who have charge of such matters here to attend to these things?—Could not the coal in the five vessels be transferred to the one, and let the four be discharged? This, Messrs. Editors, is not an overdrawn picture. It would take more time than I can spare at this particular moment to give a faint idea of the immense waste, and I might add, bare-faced plundering of the government property as carried on here. The case of the coal vessels, as given above, is but the history of all store vessels employed by government. The Captains report on their arrival, and are ordered to wait orders—the owners are getting an immense per diem for their vessels—they are satisfied to remain forever, and take good care not to remind the quartermaster of their existence, having once reported. The surf-boats, which cost us at least \$600 a-piece, are scattered along the beach for miles in extent. Sixty-three surf-boats are bilged and strewn along the beach in every direction. One day's attention of the quartermaster, or his assistant, and one of the hundred vessels or steamers in the pay of the United States, would have saved every one of them."

Reinforcements for the Army under Gen. Scott.—We learn that the measures adopted by the Government to send forward reinforcements to replace the twelve months' volunteers withdrawn from the army under the immediate orders of Major General Scott, have been very successful; and that, although the twelve months' troops have left the seat of war some weeks before the expiration of their term, their places will soon be supplied by other troops. It is calculated that nearly 7,000 regulars, old and new regiments, will soon reinforce the main army *via* Vera Cruz; of which between 2,000 and 3,000 doubtless have arrived at Vera Cruz, in all April and May; and of the residue a large proportion will reach that place, it is supposed, by the middle of June.—*Washington Union*.

The Church and the War.—The following resolutions were adopted by the Old School Presbyterian Assembly at its recent session in Richmond:

Resolved, That in view of the present posture of our National affairs, the continuance of the war and its dreadful results, it be earnestly recommended to all our Churches to humble themselves before Almighty God, with confession of their own sins and the sins of the people, and to engage in fervent and continued prayer—that as individuals and as a nation we may be forgiven; that there may be a speedy, righteous and amicable adjustment of all existing difficulties with other nations; and that we may be permitted to enjoy, without interruption, the blessing of peace.

Resolved, That all pastors and all others preaching steadily, be requested to bring this subject before the several Churches in which they minister, on the second Sabbath of June, or as soon after as may be convenient, and to urge upon our people the duty pointed out in the foregoing resolution.

The Louisville Journal hits the nail on the head in the subjoined paragraph:

"It appears now to be Polk's plan to set up a government in Mexico by the bayonets of our own army with which to negotiate a peace. The great difficulty is, that, before Polk can set up a government in Mexico, his own government in the United States will be set down."

Broke from the Party.—The *Harrisburg Argus*, one of the organs of the State administration, is out in favor of Gen. Taylor for the Presidency.

Appalling Shipwreck.—The ship *Miracle*, Capt. Elliot, from Liverpool, bound to Quebec, with 408 passengers, was wrecked at the Magdalen Islands on the 19th of May. Sixty-four of the number were drowned, and thirty others died of the fever.

FROM THE WESTERN BORDER.

Passengers recently arrived at St. Louis from Council Bluffs report the Indians in that neighborhood to be very warlike and insubordinate. The Sioux, Pawnees, Otoes, and Omahas, are constantly raising war parties to molest each other. On the 26th ult. a party of seven Sioux came down in the neighborhood of the Otoes, and laid in ambush near a field which the Otoes had prepared for the planting of corn. They fired upon three squaws who were going towards the field, and killed two of them—the other squaw escaped and gave the alarm. The warriors pursued the Sioux, and chased them into an extensive weed-brake. The Otoes surrounded the brake, and then set it on fire; and as the Sioux were driven out by the flames, they were all killed by the infuriated Otoes. This state of hostilities had existed for several months.

The Mormons are represented to have gone into farming on a large scale at the Bluffs. They have erected a substantial grist mill on the west side of the river, and keep it employed in grinding grain, which they have purchased in the settlements below their locality. The greater part of them are said to be very destitute, being devoid of almost all of the necessities of life: and the scurvy, and other sickness which their condition is calculated to produce, was prevailing among them to a severe extent.

Trapping and hunting is said to have been pursued with unprecedented success the present season.

Doniphan's Command.—This band of noble fellows have been constantly on the march for eight months, and have been without tents since last fall, nor have they drawn a single dollar of pay since they have been in the service.—A portion of this command, at the last advices, had arrived at Saltillo, after a severe skirmish with the Indians, seventeen of whom were killed. Captain Reed was wounded in the skirmish, and several horses killed.

Solitary and Alone.—Gen. Vasquez, who was in the fight at Buena Vista, and was killed at Cerro Gordo, is the only Mexican general officer who has fallen in battle during the war. These Mexican Generals take excellent care of their persons.

Major Hammond, better known as General Hammond, of Milton, Pa., recently appointed paymaster in the army, died lately on his passage from Vera Cruz to New Orleans. He formerly represented his district in Congress. A son of his, attached to the United States Dragoons, was killed a few months since in one of the engagements in California. The remains of Major Hammond were conveyed to New Orleans by the steam-er Orleans.

The New Orleans Delta, commenting upon the return of volunteers, says:—"See that young man from the West. His tall, stalwart frame proclaims him fit to cope with the enemies of his country. His healthy features, tanned by exposure to the sun, are lighted up with hope and enthusiasm, and he starts on his dangerous journey with a heart as light as a feather. Behold him on his return. His complexion is faded, his cheek is sunken, and his whole appearance changed. His muscular limbs are shrivelled up, and his once firm gate is slow and tottering. He has been to the battle field; survived the terrible chances of war; and sick and almost friendless, returns again to New Orleans.—The sight of volunteers has become so common, that no one bestows a look on him, and he sinks away in some dark street to hide his rags and wretchedness."

Gen. Taylor's quiet modesty is one of the most beautiful traits of his character. There is no bluster in his composition. He shrinks from every appearance of display; and his letters and despatches, like his attire and deportment, are profoundly unostentatious. A long letter, on private business, written a day or two after the Battle of Buena Vista, contains the following postscript: "Santa Anna, with 20,000 men, has given us battle, and we have maintained our position." There cannot be found in the annals of war a more sublime record of so great a victory. Few men could have gone from the heat and excitement of battle, crowned with triumph, and have written thus of their own achievements.—*Albany Journal*.

The Union calls General Santa Anna the ally of the Whigs; but the Union must not expect to pass off his damaged goods on its adversaries. The Executive of the United States sent Santa Anna to Mexico to head her armies, and with the intention that he should do so. If that stroke of policy has turned out a bad speculation, the Government must not hope to evade its responsibility by so transparent a trick as the organ attempts to play off. What the Executive could promise itself in aiding Santa Anna to get back to Mexico to fight her battles, we have never been able to conceive; it is a riddle which the Government has not deigned to solve, and which we suspect it cannot solve. Whatever the motive, the friends of the Administration admit that it was a blunder—a well meant one, they say, yet still a blunder. But they go no further; they do not say what was hoped or expected from it.—Now, we do not choose to bear the responsibility of the blunders of the Administration, whether well or ill meant; and so the Administration and its worthy organ must fain keep Santa Anna to themselves.—*Nat. Int.*

The New York Journal of Commerce illustrates in a brief but striking manner the inconvenience and costliness of the Subtreasury scheme. The Government, it says, has large sums to pay in New Orleans, while its money is in New York. The disbursing officers, therefore, give drafts on the Treasury at Washington, which drafts are sold in large sums at one per cent. discount. "This," says the Journal, "is so much loss to the citizen claimants, and so much injustice on the part of the Government, and all from the operation of that miserable abortion of political financiering, the Subtreasury. If the old safe and cheap system had been continued, the money would have been paid any where and every where just as the convenience of Government might have required. Now we have got an expensive and dangerous machine, just to do mischief."—*Richmond Whig*.

Shipwrecks and Great Loss of Life.—The correspondent of the Montreal Herald gives some particulars of the loss of three emigrant ships, bound for Quebec from England and Ireland, and that several hundred human beings had found a watery grave. In addition to the *Miracle*, wrecked near the Magdalen Islands, with the loss of sixty-four drowned and thirty dead from fever, (some account of which we have before published,) the *Zenobia*, with 179 passengers, has also been wrecked at Manadieu, and the brig *Carricks* also, about four miles eastward of Cape Rosier. Out of 167 passengers in the latter vessel, only 48 reached the shore. These disasters all happened in the latter part of May.

Immigrants via the St. Lawrence.—From last Wednesday's Montreal Herald we learn that 9,231 immigrants had arrived at Quebec up to the 7th instant—that 52 vessels had left ports in Ireland, England and Scotland, between the 1st and 19th of May, for Quebec, with 14,592, none of which had arrived in America as yet—that on June 5th there were 52 vessels detained at quarantine, at Grosse Isle, (30 miles below Quebec,) with 14,000 passengers—and that things are improving very much at quarantine.

Accident.—On the 5th inst. while engaged in putting the "rubber" on his wagon, near Columbia, Mr. THOMAS KAUFFMAN was thrown on the ground, and the wheel passed over his thigh, injuring him very severely.

Unexampled Liberality.—Baron James de Rothschild made known to the authorities of the city of Paris, about the middle of March, that he had devoted \$5,000,000 to the purchase of grain and flour for the supply of Paris. The grain and flour to be purchased in the foreign markets of Europe and America, and sold at the Paris market at the current prices. If the operation prove a losing one, the loss is to fall on the Rothschilds. On the contrary, if there is a profit, it is to be converted into bread bonuses to be distributed to needy families in the capital. A proposition so generous could not fail to be received with favor, and the thanks of the City Council of Paris have been given to M. de Rothschild.

An Invisible Lake.—The Mad River Railway, Ohio, is now used from the Lake to Richmond, 92 miles, and in the course of this month will be completed to West Liberty, which is within twenty-four miles of Springfield. The Springfield Republic has the following notice of a piece of country over which it was designed to extend the road:—"Between Bellfontaine and West Liberty the road crosses a small prairie, which is evidently a lake, over the surface of which a heavy sod has grown. The road was graded, and contractors were about to deliver it as finished, when suddenly it disappeared, and 12 feet water was found in its place. Thirty years ago the grass was cut on this prairie, and hauled off in a heavy wagon. It is supposed that there is a subterranean communication between it and the neighboring lakes.—The road will probably have to be carried around the prairie."

Love Tokens not Recoverable at Law.—A discarded swain having been unsuccessful in his suit in the court of Hy-men, lately brought one in a Court of law in Massachusetts, for the recovery of a ring, valued at two dollars and fifty cents, constitutional currency, which he had given to the loved one, in "happier days," but in this suit he was destined to be equally unfortunate, for the jury rendered a verdict for the fair defendant.—The beaux will govern themselves accordingly.

A New York paper having remarked, on seeing a portrait of Gen. Taylor, that his face looks "cold and wintry," the Louisville Journal replies, that, however wintry may be the appearance of his face, his acts are sufficiently summary!

A case of extraordinary longevity is reported on Long Island in the person of a man said to have been born in the 17th century, being now 150 years of age!—So says a letter in the Express.

A Turk.—There is a man in jail, at Pittsburg, charged with having three wives, all living within ten miles of that place. What a blessing it must be for him that there are such institutions as prisons, to shut his wives out.

Corn Meal for Queen Victoria.—Hobart & Richardson, at Cincinnati, handsomely packed in polished cedar barrels, 4 bbls. kiln-dried corn meal, to be sent to Queen Victoria, and shipped it on the 12th instant.

From the Franklin Repository.
Election of Governor.

The best interests of Pennsylvania are suspended on the next Governor's election. The controlling power which the General Government exerts over the business and pursuits of the people, stamps the complexion of its own policy upon that of the States and makes the result of their elections a test of its popularity. The re-election of Shunk, should it happen, will be regarded, accordingly, as a solemn approval of Polk's administration by the people of the Keystone State; and the men who compose that administration will derive from the event a new incentive in their career of wildness and profligacy. The citizens of this enterprising Commonwealth will, we trust, be studious to withhold such a testimony of their approbation from a system which their own welfare condemns. Those who so lately defrauded them by false promises, cannot expect, at their hands, any farther tokens of favor or respect; and to bestow friendship and support again upon their exulting deceivers, would argue nothing short of insanity in the party that was betrayed. War upon the Mexicans, upon the Tariff, upon the Currency, and upon the peaceful relations of the States themselves, are the distinguished measures of the ruling administration at Washington, and Gov. Shunk and his friends do not hesitate to avow their approbation of this whole system of hostilities. The messages of Shunk and his newspaper organs prove this fact incontestably; and by a dexterous use of the catch-words *federalism* and *democracy*, efforts are constantly making by them to pervert the popular sense and propagate their baneful influence. The people are thus wheedled away from a just and candid consideration of their true interests and the true principles of their government, and invited to study merely the sounds of party epithets, and the rimbaldry of heartless and intemperate abuse. We believe the time has gone by when artifices, at once so ignoble and empty, can direct the public mind. Men have grown wiser under the political agitations of the last ten years, and are beginning to consult rather the results of their own observation and experience than the uncertain oracles of political demagogues, and as surely as this change has been effected in the counsels of the many, so surely will there be a speedy termination to the selfishness and prodigality of those who are elevated to power.

Cheered by the hope, we look with much confidence to the election of Gen. IRVING. His lofty and spotless character is a guaranty of his fidelity and of the soundness of his principles. Having been long engaged in the manufacturing business, he knows well the value of an encouraging Tariff; and having spent an honorable probation in public life, he has acquired the skill and experience necessary for administering the affairs of his own Commonwealth with suitable energy and credit. Unswayed by any private motive of gain, he aspires at the Chief Magistracy only because the people wish to honor him with it; and his sterling heart has been long bound by the warmest attachment to the prosperity of the State. His opponent wants it as the means of a livelihood—a private vocation—for the purpose of employment and making money. All this Gen. IRVING has already; and he would enter upon the exalted station with the nobler and purer motives of elevating the character of the State, and giving a new and accelerated impulse to its languishing interests. The character and conduct of this high-minded man have been severely anatomized by his enemies; but the issue of every assault upon him has been only a bright illustration of the virtues ascribed to him by his friends. A man at once so generous, so unassuming, and so worthy of the public gratitude, can not be passed by to make way for one so inferior in merit as Mr. SHUNK.

In point of fact, European starvation has saved American Locofocoism from the other inevitable consequences of tinkering with the currency by the Subtreasury act, and of raising less revenue under the act of 1846 than is absolutely necessary to provide for the usual civil government of the country, to say nothing of the extraordinary and enormous expenses of the Mexican war. All Europe, being heavy buyers of goods from the United States, has run into debt to the United States—which fact has made money plenty here, loans easily obtainable, the importation of foreign goods free and plentiful, the revenue therefore more than Whigs expected in ordinary times, and Locofocoism in general proud, overbearing, confident and haughty.—Their exultation, however, be it marked, has been founded upon the stern sufferings of the human race in Ireland, Scotland, France and Belgium. Famine has been Locofocoism's greatness. Every gaunt, ghost-like spectre of an emigrant that comes here, reduced by hunger to be the victim of typhus or ship fever, speaks right out in his face what in Europe keeps Locofocoism's head up in America. But for the aid of this ally—famine in Europe—the capitalists of the country would not have loaned their money to carry on a foreign war in Mexico. Their money, thus loaned, has also kept the Subtreasury full, while the general abundance of money has led to large importations for the benefit of the revenue.—*N. Y. Express*.

When you see a small waist, think how much health is wasted. Vice stings, even in our pleasures, but virtue consoles us, even in our pain.

Farmers' & Mechanics' WOOLEN FACTORY.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the public that they will continue the manufacture of all kinds of WOOLEN GOODS, at their well known establishment, situated in York county, on the head-waters of the Little Conowingo creek, about three miles from the Borough of Hanover, and seven miles from Littlestown, where they will manufacture all kinds of Woollen Goods to order.

CLOTHES, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Jeans, Flannels, Blanketing, Tweeds, Linseys, &c.

All the above-named goods will be made from the fleece, on very reasonable terms. When wool is furnished by customers, Chain or Cotton Yarn will be found by the subscribers, and charged per yard, at the following rates: Cassinets, when well finished, 33¢; dark colors of mixed, 28¢; 28 to 30; Linsey, full, 28¢; Linsey Flannels, (brown,) 25¢; Cloth, narrow, 40¢; dark colors, 50¢; or if not so highly finished, accordingly less.

CARPETING, Blanketing, &c.

of all kinds, made to order. Also, always on hand a supply of CARPET CHAIN and STOCKING YARN, which will be disposed of low.

Blanketing, &c.

white, all wool, full size, at \$1 25 per piece. FLANNELS, Brown, all wool, 31¢. Cotton chain, white, 33¢. Prices for all others proportionably low.

Fitting and Roll-Cutting, &c.

will also be punctually attended to at the establishment. Also, Blue Dyeing, or any fancy coloring done on short notice.

Work as far as above named, will be strictly attended to, received and returned, at the following places, viz: at either of the stores in Hanover; at either of the stores in Littlestown; at his residence, in Union township, Adams county, near Littlestown; at Mr. John Busby's store, McSherrytown, at the public house of Mr. George Herb, in New Oxford; or Francis Marshall's, near Oxford; the store of Mr. Minough, on the road leading from Hanover to York; at the house of Mr. John Snyder, in the Borough of Gettysburg; at Mr. Jacob Pender's Saw-Mill, on the "Albany" creek, on the Littlestown and Emmittsburg road; at the public house of Mr. Correll, on the road leading from Taneytown to Emmittsburg; at the house of Mr. Jacob Baumgardner, in Mountjoy township, Adams county; at the house of Mr. Abraham Zenz, (weaver,) in Carroll county, Md.; and at Abraham King's, Esq., in Hanterstown.

If any information in regard to the business should be required by any person desirous of patronizing us, we will upon notice call at their residence, personally, and explain the nature of our business. The subscribers feel themselves much flattered by the large share of public patronage extended to them during the past year, and hope to receive a continuance of the same from their old customers, and to meet an increase, by their attention to business and desire to please. They have on hand a large and fine assortment of Goods, which they offer for sale very low, or in exchange for Wool, Soap, or any kind of Country Produce.

SAMUEL DILLER & SON.

DAVID HEAGY, Cabinet-Maker.

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments for the very liberal patronage which has been extended to him, and takes this method of informing his friends and customers, and the public generally, that he still continues the CABINET-MAKING in Chambersburg street, at his old stand, where those wishing first-rate Furniture can be supplied on the shortest notice.

CHAIRS! CHAIRS!

He has also, in connection with the Cabinet-making, commenced the CHAIR-MAKING, and is prepared to furnish those wishing Chairs at as reasonable rates as at any other establishment in the place, and of as good quality, made of the best materials and by one who understands his business.

All kinds of produce, and lumber, will be taken in exchange for Furniture, and the highest market price given.

COFFINS will be made at the shortest notice, and all orders promptly attended to, as usual.

DAVID HEAGY, Gettysburg, March 22.

D. McCONAUGHY, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the Southwest Corner of the Public Square, one door west of George Arnold's Store, formerly occupied as a Law Office by John McConaughy, Esq. deceased. He solicits, and by prompt and faithful attention to business in his profession, it will be his endeavor to merit confidence and patronage.

He also will attend promptly to all business entrusted to him as

AGENT AND SOLICITOR For Patents and Pensions.

He has made arrangements through which he can furnish very desirable facilities to applicants, and entirely relieve them from the necessity of a journey to Washington, on application to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, April 5.

LAW NOTICE.

J. REED, of Carlisle, PRESENTS his respects to his friends and informs them that he has made arrangements to continue to practice as usual in the Court of Adams county, under the new regulation of the times for holding them.

Feb. 2.

J. H. REED

HAS removed his Law Office to the room one door east of Mr. Wattles' Hotel, and immediately opposite Dr. Hoffer's.

April 5.

WM. B. McQUEEN, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE South East Corner of the Franklin House, formerly occupied as Sheriff's Office, by Geo. W. McClellan, Esq.

ELECTION NOTICE.

THE School Directors of the Borough of Gettysburg hereby give notice, in accordance with a resolution passed at a Public Meeting of the Board, held at the Court-house, in the Borough of Gettysburg, on Saturday the 20th of June next, for the purpose of deciding whether the Board shall be authorized to purchase the "Old Academy," for the purpose of converting it into Public Schools.

The election will be held between the hours of 10 A. M. and 6 P. M. of said day, and proper officers will be appointed and tickets prepared for that purpose.

By order of the Board,
H. J. SCHREINER, Sec'y.

Gettysburg, May 10.

NEW STORE, On the "One Price" Principle.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public of Gettysburg and its vicinity, that he has opened an entire

NEW STOCK OF GOODS, which he intends to sell at

The very Lowest Prices for CASH, OR EXCHANGE FOR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Believing that QUICK SALES, with SMALL PROFITS, when made for the money, and the naming the

Lowest Price at First

is more advantageous to both the buyer and the seller, he has concluded to try the principle in Gettysburg, fully hoping that the community will sustain him in his exertions to give them satisfaction.

He has taken the Store known as "McClellan's Corner," on the N. E. point of "The Diamond," where he will always keep a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, Groceries, Hardware, QUEENSWARE, &c.

together with all other articles that comprise a general assortment of Housekeeping Goods.

Just opened a beautiful assortment of

BONNETS.

E. H. DOWDRA.

NEW GOODS.

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

George Arnold

HAS just received, and is now opening, a LARGE STOCK OF FRESH

GOODS as has ever been offered to the public in this place, and will be sold at the very low prices—among which are CHEAP

Cloths, Tweeds, Cassimeres, Summer Cloths, & Vestings, with almost every article calculated for Gentlemen's wear.

The Ladies' attention

is particularly invited to a selection of beautiful

FANCY GOODS,

among which are

Plaid, Striped, & Plain Silks, GINGHAMS, LAWNS, MUS. DELAINES, Shafts, Bonnets, and BONNET TRIMMINGS,

with almost every article in the line of business. Please call, examine, and judge for yourselves.

Gettysburg, April 5.

NEW CLOCK AND WATCH ESTABLISHMENT.

ADAM PRATZER

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Clock and Watch Establishment from Taneytown, Md., to Gettysburg, at the stand lately occupied by JOSEPH MARTIN, deceased, where he will be pleased to wait upon all who may favor him with their custom. He will keep on hand a general assortment of

CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY,

which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Clocks, Watches, &c., will be repaired at the most reasonable prices, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. Having been engaged in the business for a number of years, he hopes, by industry, and particular attention to his customers, to merit a share of public patronage.

Gettysburg, Oct. 12.

Freights from Philadelphia.

REGULAR LINE OF CARS.

BOROUGH SCHOOL ACCOUNT.

JAMES MAJOR, Esq. Treasurer of the School Funds of the Borough of Gettysburg for the School year, ending June, 1847.

DR.

By amount of State appropriation for 1847, \$233 50

Tax assessed for 1847, 1327 50

Outstanding tax in hands of John Slentz, for 1840, 137 49

do. John Jenkins, for 1844, 46 22

do. James Major, for 1845, 120 00

do. Q. Armstrong, for 1846, 753 33

To cash received from Jno. Blocher, for tuition, 0 80

do. Samuel Cobean, do. 23 00

\$3641 00

OR

By amount due Treasurer at last settlement, \$96 72

By amount paid Louis Houpt—Teaching, 112 65

John A. Houck, do. 100 00

John S. Hauke, do. 100 00

William Withers, do. 144 00

Heodore Ditterline, do. 180 00

Robert S. Paxton, do. 40 00

Ann M. Curly, do. 126 00

Elizabeth Keech, do. 325 00

Matilda Seulin, do. 96 00

Jesse Sibbs, do. 60 00

Peter Weikert for Rent to April 1st, 1847, 24 00

Colored Congregation, Rent, 7 50

Sundry persons, for Wood and Sawing, 70 82

Sundry incidental expenses and repairs, 68 96

Additional release to Jno. Jenkins, Printing and Blanks, 2 50

Fees and Releases to James Major, Collector of 1845, 109 86

Outstanding tax in hands of John Slentz, 1840, 137 49

do. John Jenkins, 1844, 46 22

do. Q. Armstrong, 1845, 553 94

do. Henry Wolf, 1847, 347 56

Balance in hands of Treasurer, 60 73

\$2611 90

We hereby certify that the foregoing account of JAMES MAJOR, Esq. Treasurer, has been examined and found correct.

D. McCONAUGHY, Pres't,
H. J. SCHREINER, Sec'y.

June 7.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, and the public generally, that he has opened

Tailoring Establishment, in South Baltimore street, in the room occupied by Daniel Culp as a Chair Wagoner, a few doors south of the Post Office, where he will at all times be happy to accommodate those who may patronize him, assuring them that he feels himself able to make a first-rate FIT. His charges will be as reasonable as at any other establishment in the county. Country produce taken in exchange for work.

He has made arrangements to receive the New York and Philadelphia Fashions, quarterly; and will therefore be prepared to make garments in the most approved styles.

ESAIAS J. CULP

Gettysburg, April 26.

DOCTOR BERLUGHY & BELL

DEPART to inform those residents of Adams County, who may be afflicted with NERVOUS OR OTHER CHRONIC DISEASES, that they have purchased

Cole's Patent Graduated Galvanic Battery & Insulated Poles, for Medical purposes alone. This instrument is the only one now known, that can be applied with safety to the most tender organs, as the eye and ear. They have in their possession the highest testimony of its efficacy, not only from Professors of Universities and Colleges, but from

many who have obtained cures and relief from maladies considered incurable by other remedies. This instrument may be found useful in Chronic Rheumatism, Tic Dolorieux, Spasms, Paralysis, or Palsy, General Weakness and other diseases incident to Females. The fluid is conveyed through the system, not by shocks as heretofore, but by a continued and gentle stream, which is rather agreeable than otherwise.

They are ready to operate on those who may apply, at the Office of Dr. BELL, and those who cannot be removed, will be waited on at their residence.

Gettysburg, Feb. 23.

**McAllister's Ointment.**

IT HAS POWER to cause all external SORES, IT SCORFLOUS humors, SKIN DISEASES, POISONOUS WOUNDS, to discharge their putrid matters; and then-heals them.

It is a rightly termed All-healing, for there is scarcely a disease, external or internal, that will not benefit. I have used it for the last fourteen years for all diseases of the chest, consumption, liver, involving the utmost danger and responsibility, and I declare before heaven and man, that not in one single case has it failed to benefit, when the patient was within the reach of mortal means.

I have had physicians, learned in the profession, I have had ministers of the Gospel, Judges of the bench, Aldermen, Lawyers, gentlemen of the highest condition, and multitudes of the poor use it in every variety of way, and there has been but one voice—a universal voice—saying, "McAllister's Ointment is GOOD."

CONSUMPTION—it can hardly be credited that a salve can have any effect upon the lungs, seated as they are within the system. But, if placed upon the chest, it penetrates to the lungs, separates the poisonous particles that are consuming them, and expels them from the system. It is curing persons of Consumption continually.

HEADACHE.—The salve has cured persons of the headache of 12 years' standing, and who had it regular every week so that vomiting often took place.

Deafness and Ear-Ache are helped with like success.

RHEUMATISM.—It removes also immediately the inflammation and swelling, when the pain ceases. Read the directions around the box.

COLD FEET.—Consumption, Liver Complaint, pain in the chest or side, falling off of the hair, one or the other, always accompanies cold feet. (This ointment is the true remedy.) It is a sure sign of disease to have cold feet.

IN SCROFULA, OLD SORES, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, LIVER COMPLAINT, SORE EYES, QUINSY, SORE THROAT, BRONCHITIS, BROKEN OR SORE BREAST, PILES, ALL CHEST DISEASES, such as ASTHMA, OPPRESSIONS, PAIN—ALSO, SORE LIPS, CHAPPED HANDS, TUMORS, GUMBOUS, BOBOLDS, AND ALL SKIN DISEASES.

EASE OF THE SPINE, THERE IS NO MEDICINE NOW KNOWN AS GOOD.

SCALD HEAD.—We have cured cases that actually defied every thing known, as well as the ability of 15 or 20 doctors. One man told us he had spent \$500 on his children without any benefit, when a few boxes of ointment cured them.

BALDNESS.—It will restore the hair sooner than any other thing.

BURNS.—It is the best thing in the world for burns. (Read the direction around the box.)

WORMS.—It will drive every vestige of them away. (Read the direction around the box.)

There is probably no medicine on the face of the earth at once so sure and safe in the expulsion of worms.

CORNS.—Occasional use of the Ointment will always keep corns from growing. People need never be troubled with them if they will use it.

PILES.—Thousands are yearly cured by this Ointment.

JAMES McALLISTER & CO., Sole proprietors of the above medicine.

CAUTION.—No OINTMENT will be genuine unless the name of James McAllister, or James McAllister & Co. are written with a pen upon every table.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.

S. S. FORNEY, Gettysburg, Pa.
JOSEPH R. HENRY, Abbotstown.
MOTTER & ROWE, Emmittsburg.
J. W. SCHMIDT & SON, Hanover.
J. J. MYERS, Carlisle.
L. DENIG, Chambersburg.
C. A. MORRIS & CO., York.

TO FARMERS.**PENNOCK'S PATENT SEED AND GRAIN PLANTER.**

THIS most valuable implement of husbandry, which has been thoroughly tested, is being extensively used for planting Wheat, Rye, Corn, Barley, Oats, Beans, Peas, &c. It is so constructed as to drop any quantity per acre, at whatever depth required. It operates equally well on all kinds of land, and is not injured by coming in contact with rocks, roots, &c.—For usefulness, simplicity and economy, this machine is unequalled by any other agricultural implement now in use.

The first premiums have been awarded to it by the Philadelphia and Delaware county Agricultural Society; the St. George's and Appoquinimink Agricultural Society of Delaware; the American Institute, New York; the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia; the New Castle county Agricultural Society of Delaware; and the New York State Agricultural Society.

This machine is already extensively used in Chester county, where it was invented; also, in Lancaster and other counties of the Commonwealth, and has been introduced into the State of New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and Ohio. It is highly appreciated wherever it has been made known. The testimonials in favor of the machine in Pennsylvania are numerous, and come from the best Farmers in the State. We subjoin only the following, which present the advantages of it to the farmer in the clearest manner.

Extract from a letter written by DR. CHAS. NOBLE, dated Philadelphia, 10th mo., 1844.

"Previous to harvest, we had 6 acres carefully measured with the chain and compass by W. Pennington, the Surveyor of the neighborhood, assisted by John Jones. The Surveyor was present when the wheat was cradled and saw that each acre had its due share. It was put away in separate mows, and threshed separately, and the grain all measured.

Nos. 1 and 2.—Two acres of broadcast sown, together, two bushels of seed to the acre, seventy-five shocks, fifty-five bushels of wheat, or 27½ bushels to the acre.

No. 3.—One acre drilled, adjoining the above; the land, if any different, rather inferior; treated exactly alike, one bushel and one peck of seed to the acre, forty-two shocks, 35 bushels.

No. 4.—One acre drilled a little distance from No. 3. One bushel and one peck of seed, forty-two shocks, 35 bushels.

No. 5.—One acre drilled a little distance from No. 4. One bushel and one peck of seed, fifty shocks, 40 bushels to the acre.

Here we see that by the use of the Drill alone (the soil being in the same, or perhaps an inferior condition) the crop was increased 7½ bushels per acre, and adding the amount saved in the seed, (3 pecks) make 8 bushels and 1 peck to the acre; and further, that the amount of straw on the drilled acre, with a smaller quantity of seed sown, increased 12 per cent, and the amount of grain on the same acre was increased more than 27 per cent."

The Drill used, was invented and made by M. PENNOCK & SONS, of Kennett Square, Chester county, Pa. Our own convictions have been sufficiently strong upon the above experiment as to cause us to purchase a Drill, or, as it should be called, a wheat and corn planter, for it plants either equally well for our own use, with which we have put in this fall an entire field of wheat containing about forty acres.

Respectfully, CHAS. NOBLE.

LANCASTER COUNTY, Pa. September, 1846.

We, the undersigned, certify that we have used "PENNOCK'S IMPROVED PATENT SEED & GRAIN PLANTER," and take pleasure in stating that we believe it to be the best machine for the purpose intended, that is now in operation; and that we can with confidence recommend it to the farming community as one of the most economical and perfect agricultural implements with which we are acquainted.

Henry Musselman, Joseph Weaver, Abraham Weaver, George Morgan, Martin Herr, of Pequea, Daniel Krug, John Weaver, John Kachel, John Musselman, John Griener, David Miller, Benjamin Griener.

The Machines are manufactured and kept constantly on hand for sale by the subscriber, who will also sell

State, County, and Township rights, on satisfactory terms, by applying to them S. & M. PENNOCK, Patentees, Kennett Square, Chester county, Pa.

May 10.

Steam Iron Railing Manufactory

RIDGE ROAD, Above Buttonwood st., Philadelphia.

AT this establishment may be found the greatest variety of Plans and beautiful Patterns for

IRON RAILINGS

in the United States, to which the attention of those in want of any description, and especially for Cemeteries, is particularly invited.

The principal part of all the handsome Railings at Laurel Hill, Mount Hope, and other celebrated Cemeteries in the city and county of Philadelphia, which have been so highly extolled by the public press, were executed at this manufactory.

A large Ware-Room is connected with the establishment, where is kept constantly on hand a large stock of ready-made IRON RAILINGS, ORNAMENTAL IRON SETTES, IRON CHAIRS, new style plain and ornamental IRON GATES, with an extensive assortment of IRON POSTS, PEDESTALS, IRON ARBORS, &c. Also, in great variety, Wrought and Cast Iron ORNAMENTAL, suitable for Railings, and other purposes.

The subscriber would also state that in his Pattern and Designing Department he has employed some of the best talent in the country, whose whole attention is devoted to the business—forming altogether one of the most complete and systematic establishments of the kind in the Union.

ROBERT WOOD, Proprietor, Ridge Road, above Buttonwood St. Philadelphia, Feb. 1.

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National Daguerrian Gallery, And Photographers Furnishing Depots;

AWARDED the Medal, Four first premiums, and Two Highest Honors by the Institutes of Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania, for the most beautiful colored Daguerreotypes and best Apparatus ever exhibited.

Portraits taken in exquisite style, without regard to weather.

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A large assortment of Apparatus and Stock always on hand, at the lowest cash prices. New York, 251 Broadway; Philadelphia, 139 Chestnut st.; Boston, 75 Court, and 38 Hanover st.; Baltimore, 205 Baltimore st.; Washington, Pennsylvania Avenue, Petersburg, Va., Mechanics' Hall, Cincinnati, Fourth and Walnut, and 176 Main st., Saratoga Springs, Broadway.

June 5.

THE WAR!**\$6,000 MEN WANTED! GENS. SCOTT & TAYLOR.**

HAVING succeeded in whipping the Mexican armies at Vera Cruz and Buena Vista, and now designing to march against the city of Mexico to meet the enemy under the walls of their own Capital, the subscribers would imitate their example by waging war against Rags and Nakedness, and he has accordingly recently visited the city of Philadelphia for the purpose of purchasing a stock of

Ready-Made Clothing,

which he can sell at prices so low as to enable any person calling at his establishment to clothe themselves from head to foot, at astonishing low prices—his motto being "Quick sales and small profits." My stock embraces the largest assortment of Ready-made Clothing and

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